FRESH FOREIGN NEWS BY TELEGRAPH
—IN—
The Times-Democrat

The Times Democrat.

EVERYBODY READS
The Times-Democrat
It Contains All the News All the Time.

VOL. XVI. NO. 100. LIMA, OHIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1900. PRICE THREE CENTS

NO CHANGE

n the Situation in the Kentucky Governorship Matter.

aylor's Name Not Affixed

o the Agreement Which Would at Once Set at Rest all the Impending Danger of a Conflict Between the Two Elements.

ankfort, Ky., Feb. 8.—The existence of a hitch in the peace negotiations and speculation as to its probable duration occupied the minds of Frankfort people here.

That another conference between representatives of the two parties will be necessary before a final agreement is reached was indicated by the hastening to Frankfort of Republican attorneys who have all along advised the leaders of that party, and some of whom were present at Tuesday night's conference. These included Governor Bradley, Hon. A. E. Willson and David W. Fairleigh. They did not talk of the negotiations, not being advised as to the points Governor Taylor wishes to discuss with them. The Republicans of this city are not agreed as to the wisdom of closing the negotiations on the basis of the agreement reached Tuesday night. Postmaster T. H. Baker and some other leaders think the sacrifice should be made in the interest of peace, while the press and the anti-administration faction of the city believe the fight should be kept up. The meeting of the Davis faction held a meeting at which resolutions were adopted asking Governor Taylor not to sign the agreement.

Lieut. John Marshall, Republican lieutenant governor, said that so many changes were being made by Republicans against the terms of the peace agreement that he was doubtful if it would be signed. He said: "The terms of the agreement as published are said to be literally correct, while this is not the case. There have been material errors in the published statement. The Republican meeting at Mulligan hall is on the idea that the agreement has been published, but it has been given out correctly."

Lieutenant Governor Marshall was one of the Republican members of the Tuesday night conference, and one of the signers of the agreement. He said he was not at liberty to discuss the terms of the document further, nor to state in what respect the published copies of it were inaccurate.

A majority of the Democratic members of the legislature are in the city, and until Friday, at least, the headquarters of that body will remain here. About 30 Democratic members came home from Cincinnati. Twenty or more have been here since Sunday, while others are at their homes in near-by counties.

Sessions of both houses were held at the Fifth Avenue hotel at 1 p. m. Many members of the house responded to their names when Speaker Trimble called that body to order. A quorum being present, the sergeant-at-arms was ordered to secure the attendance of absent members. The house then adjourned until the next day. Similar action was taken in the senate, where President L. H. Carter and 13 members were present. The meeting will be held simply to comply with the law. By Friday it is expected a quorum of each house will be present. If that is the case the legislature will adjourn to meet Monday in Frankfort, if the peace negotiations are in a satisfactory state.

Funeral at Frankfort.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 8.—The funeral service of the late Governor Goebel took place at noon in the parlors of the Capitol hotel. The services proper were preceded by a short procession in the streets of the town. The procession was headed by a platoon of police, the city council, city officials, the grand marshal and his aides, and was followed by a band of music, secret societies, citizens on foot and the honorary pall bearers. Then came the hearse with the active pall bearers walking by its side. These were followed by the relatives, members and officers of the legislature, officers of the judges and officers of courts, and others in carriages. Following these were citizens on horseback.

The procession formed in the west-end part of the city, and after passing through the principal streets passed the west door of the Capitol, where the hearse and relatives took their places in line and the march was then taken up for the cemetery on the hill.

There was considerable debate as to whether it was advisable for the funeral procession to pass the capitol grounds where the soldiers are encamped, and in which the dead man was shot down. Some members of the committee were fearful that in the excited state of feeling that exists, some partisan in the procession would allow his feelings to override his judgment and fire a shot or two into the capitol grounds and create trouble. It was finally decided that the march past the capitol grounds should be made, and the route was so arranged.

A regular program was carried out at the Capitol hotel, where many personal and political friends pronounced eulogies upon the deceased. There was no interment, the body being placed in the vault to await the selection of a suitable site for the grave and monument which is to be erected later.

The relatives and friends took a last look at the face about noon. Policemen were stationed at the doors and windows to keep the crowd in line. But there was no need of the precaution. During the previous evening many workingmen and their wives came to the hotel and took a last look at Governor Goebel's face. The floral offerings were magnificent. Nearly every county in the state sent flowers, and the big room was one mass of roses, lilies and smilax.

Want the Money Back.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 8.—Suit was filed by Colonel John H. Whallen and James Whallen for possession of the notorious box 549, which figures in the charges made by Senator S. B. Harrell that Colonel John Whallen, an anti-Goebel leader, had offered him $1,500 for his vote in the contest before the legislature. The Whallens charge illegal detention. In the petition it is said the box contains $4,500 in currency, and that while it is registered in Harrell's name the deposit money was secured through fraud and misrepresentation. The money, they say, belongs to Whallen brothers. Louisville Trust company, Sen. Harrell and Charles Ryan are named as defendants.

Orders to Militia.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 8.—There was no excitement whatever in the city. Adjutant General Collier gave orders that all the soldiers be withdrawn from the city to the capitol grounds. This was done to avoid any irritation which the presence of the state troops might have on Governor Goebel's friends. Even the provost guard was withdrawn, while all passes were suspended, not even the commissary sergeants being allowed to pass the gates of the capitol grounds to procure needed supplies for their men. These orders will remain in force until Friday. As a mark of respect to the memory of Governor Goebel, all drills were suspended.

The Other Legislature.

London, Ky., Feb. 8.—The house was called to order at noon by Speaker Pro Tem Bethurum, 38 members being present. F. M. Cecil of Middlesboro was unanimously elected sergeant-at-arms. W. H. Hampton of Barboursville was unanimously elected doorkeeper. Four pages were elected. Adjournment was taken for the day. The senate convened at noon with 11 senators present. H. J. Howard of Louisville was elected sergeant-at-arms and was sworn in. Adjourned.

"Knives Too Short."

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 8.—Louisville merchants are much disturbed because of the effect the political agitation has had on their business. The Merchants' and Manufacturers' association has received many communications from buyers, expressing a purpose to postpone their visits until more peaceful times. Others facetiously declare their "knives are too short," or their "Winchesters are too rusty." The association adopted resolutions to correct the bad impressions.

No Compromise.

London, Ky., Feb. 8.—A telegram was received by the legislative members here at 7:15 p. m. from Governor Taylor, saying: "No compromise has been signed." This set at rest all doubt.

JOE RICHARDSON

Shot and Killed on the Street of an Indiana Town.

Anderson, Ind., Feb. 8.—Joe Richardson, a desperado, was shot and killed on the streets of Pendleton by Marshal Cook. The marshal had a warrant for Richardson's arrest issued by a court in Illinois. He tried to arrest Richardson, when the latter drew a revolver and began shooting. The marshal fired three shots, each taking effect on Richardson. Richardson had served a term in the state prison for highway robbery.

In Favor of Hammerstein.

New York, Feb. 8.—Oscar Hammerstein was awarded a verdict of $35,000 in his suit against the New York Life Insurance company. When the New York Life Insurance company took possession of the Olympia theater building on upper Broadway, it is claimed that the scenery, machinery, carpets, gas and electric fittings in the building were covered by the loan. Mr. Hammerstein demanded these things as his personal property, and when they were refused he brought suit to recover $70,000.

For Relief of Soldiers.

New York, Feb. 8.—Mr. Bryan spoke in Carnegie Music hall on "Pending Problems," under the auspices of Winfield Scott Hancock post No. 239, G. A. R., of the department of New York, for the relief of soldiers and widows and orphans. More than 1,000 men and women paid the price of admission. With the hope of filling the big hall, those in the galleries were invited down stairs. Still there were empty seats.

New Incorporations.

Columbus, O., Feb. 8.—Capron & Curtice Company, Akron, amendment changing name to The Akron Printing Company; Rand Hotel Company, Cincinnati, $10,000; Tyrone Transportation Company, Mentor, Lake county, $100,000; Shelby Machine and Foundry Company, Shelby, $10,000; Syndicate Library Association, Bellefontaine; Schopflin Printing and Publishing Company, Cleveland, $10,000.

Wiley Hall Burned.

Indianapolis, Feb. 8.—Wiley hall, one of Indiana's university buildings, containing the chemical laboratory and other departments, burned. The loss is $75,000, insurance $30,000. The fire will crippple the work at the university materially for some time.

Painted With His Feet.

Brussels, Feb. 8.—Charles Francois Fehr, 70, an armless artist, died Monday. He painted with his feet, and copied hundreds of the best masterpieces. Many specimens of his work are now in America.

MARKET REPORTS.

Grain and Stock Prices For Feb. 7.

Chicago.

Cattle—Good to choice, $5 10@5 10; poor to medium, $4 00@4 50; mixed steckers, $3 25@3 90; elected feeders, $4 20@4 85; good to choice cows, $3 25@4 40; heifers, $3 25@4 75; canners, $2 10@2 80; bulls, $2 00@4 00; fed Texas beeves, $4 00@5 10. Calves—$4 50@8 75.

Hogs—Mixed and butchers', $4 65@4 90, good to choice heavy, $4 80@4 92½; rough heavy, $4 65@4 75; light, $4 60@4 85.

Sheep and Lambs—Native wethers, $4 50@5 50; lambs, $5 00@6 50; western wethers $4 40@5 40; western lambs, $5 00@6 90.

Wheat—No. 2 red, 69@70c. Corn—No. 2 32½c. Oats—No. 2, 23c.

Pittsburg.

Cattle—Choice, $5 00@5 85; prime, $5 30@5 50; good, $5 00@5 20; tidy butchers', $4 80@5 00; common to good butchers', $4 25@4 75; bulls and stags, $2 25@4 25; fresh cows, $30 00@60 00. Calves—$7 00@8 00.

Hogs—Mediums, $5 12@5 15; heavy Yorkers, $5 10; light Yorkers and pigs, $5 00@5 05; heavy hogs, $5 00@5 10.

Sheep and Lambs—Choice sheep, $5 00@5 75; good, $5 25@5 50; fair, $4 75@5 10, choice lambs, $7 20@7 35; common to good, $5 00@7 10.

Cleveland.

Hogs—Mixed loads, $4 95; top hearies, $5 00.

Sheep and Lambs—Top lambs, $7 00; fair to good, $6 50@6 90; good to choice wethers and yearlings, $5 00@5 50; fair to good mixed sheep, $4 25@4 75.

Cattle — Good to choice smooth steers 1,050 lbs. and upwards, $4 75@5 25; fair to good, $4 50@4 75; good to choice lighter steers, $4 25@4 65; fat cows, $3 00@3 75; bulls, $3 25@4 00. Calves—Good to best, $6 50@7 50.

Buffalo.

Cattle—Butchers', $4 50@5 25; shipping, $5 00@5 50; tops, $5 50@5 75; cows and heifers, $4 00@4 60; stockers and feeders, $3 75@4 40. Calves—$6 50@8 50.

Hogs—Yorkers, $5 10@5 15; pigs, $5 10; mediums, $5 15; heavy, $5 20.

Sheep and Lambs—Best lambs, $7 15@7 25; fair to good, $6 85@7 00; culls and common, $6 00@6 25; mixed sheep, $5 50@6 00; culls and common, $4 25@4 75; year lings, $6 25@6 50.

New York.

Cattle—Steers, $4 45@5 70; oxen and stags, $4 25@4 75; bulls, $2 90@4 30; cows, $2 00@3 80.

Calves—Veals, $5 00@8 75; extra, $9 00; little calves, $4 00@4 75; barnyard, $3 00@4 00.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $4 00@5 50; culls, $2 50@3 75; lambs, $6 50@7 75.

Hogs—$5 25@5 40; state pigs, $5 40@5 50.

Wheat—No. 2 red, 76¾c. Corn — No. 2 41⅞c. Oats—No. 2, 28½@29c.

Cincinnati.

Wheat—No. 2 red, 73½c. Corn — No. 2 mixed, 33½c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 25½@25½c. Rye—No. 2, 61c.

Lard—$5 80. Bulk meats—$6 15. Bacon—$6 90.

Hogs—$4 10@4 07½. Cattle—$3 00@5 35. Sheep—$3 50@5 25. Lambs—$5 50@6 85.

Toledo.

Wheat—No. 2 cash, 71½c. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 34½c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 24c. Rye—No. 2, 57½c. Cloverseed—Old, $4 90.

Baltimore.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 25@26c. Eggs—Freshh, 16c.

LAST

PublicAppearance

Of One of Indiana's Famous Characters.

Now on His Death Bed.

Colonel Dick Thomson Will Soon be Among the Departed.

He Was Secretary of the Navy During Rutherford B. Hayes' Administration and Had Attained a Most Venerable Age.

Terre Haute, Ind., Feb. 8.—Colonel Richard W. Thompson, 91, is on his death bed. Colonel Thompson has been in failing health for several years, owing to a general collapse of his nervous system, and with each acute attack his recuperative powers were noticed as failing. Within recent years he would sleep almost continuously for two or three days, to be followed with periods of wakefulness for almost an equal length of time. The hardy old gentleman has seen the last of earth, and is not unwilling to die. Colonel Thompson's last public appearance was when he introduced President McKinley at Terre Haute last fall. He is the oldest living ex-member of congress, and was secretary of the navy in President Hayes' cabinet.

Sugar Refineries Closed.

Philadelphia, Feb. 8.—Under orders from the officials of the American Refining company the Spreckels refinery here has closed, throwing out of employment 1,000 men. It was announced at McChan's refinery, which is a rival of the American Sugar Refining company, that the plant will be temporarily closed within a few days. Nearly 2,000 men are employed here.

Lawton's Remains at Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 8.—The funeral train bearing the remains of General Lawton arrived here at 6:10, and left for Washington at 7:30 p. m., after the party had eaten supper. A goodly sized crowd had gathered at the union station to show respect to the dead.

Bickford's Admission.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Walter M. Bickford was practically the only witness before the senate committee on elections in the Clark investigation. He was one of Senator Clark's special friends in the last Montana senatorial campaign. Mr. Bickford contradicted much of the testimony of Speaker Stiff, Senator Myers, Representative Sullivan, Dr. Hector, Mr. Cowen and others. He, however, admitted, tendering to Dr. Hector $7,000 with which to lift the indebtedness of Representative Woods of Revelli county, saying that he had not intended that Mr. Woods should know of his doing this, and that his only purpose was to control the debt so that the Daly people could not get hold of it and thus force Woods into voting contrary to his inclination. He received the money from Senator Clark's son, and when it was not accepted for Mr. Woods by Dr. Hector he had returned it to Mr. Clark.

Depew and Pettigrew.

Washington, Feb. 8.—A lively tilt between Mr. Depew (Rep., N. Y.) and Mr. Pettigrew (Sil., Rep., S. D.) was the feature in the early proceedings of the senate. Mr. Depew read a letter from President Schurman of the Philippine commission flatly contradicting statements made by Mr. Pettigrew in a speech several days ago, and then commented caustically upon the methods of the South Dakota senator in introducing the evidence of such men as President Schurman and Admiral Dewey through the statements of Aguinaldo. Mr. Pettigrew replied sharply, repeating much that he has said heretofore. Several speeches in opposition to the gold standard bill were made.

A Powerful Prop.

Paris, Feb. 8.—The Temps says: "The abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty marks a date in the history of the relations of England and America, and the ratification of the abrogation will constitute the opening of a new area. Nothing could contribute more to cement the new-born accord between the two nations. The check given to the Canadian negotiations by the uncompromising attitude of Premier Laurier had shaken this fragile edifice, which seemed to rest only on a sentimental basis. Lord Salisbury has just given it a powerful prop."

Arguments About Finished.

New York, Feb. 8.—Barstow S. Weeks concluded his summing up for the defense in the trial of Roland B. Molineux, charged with the murder of Mrs. Katherine Adams by poison sent to Harry Cornish. Assistant Attorney Osborne began the argument for the prosecution and had not finished when court adjourned. It is expected the case will go to the jury before sunset.

THE WAR

Situation in South Africa is Becoming Desperate.

Two Hundred Soldiers Killed.

Brief Account of the Second Attempt of the British to Drive the Boers from their Position Beyond the Tegula River.

London, Feb. 8.—A special dispatch from Spearman's camp says: "Our further advance is at the moment prevented, as the Boers enfilade us from their positions on Spion kop and Doorm kloof. Our casualties, although estimated at 250, are trifling, considering the great importance of the movement just concluded."

The War Situation.

London, Feb. 8.—The British columns are putting themselves in motion in all parts of the South African field. A combined attack upon the Boers appears to be in progress. General Buller has gained a footing on the plateau north of the Tugela, after two days' hard fighting. On the far western border Lord Methuen has begun a turning movement against the Boer right, while General MacDonald threatens the Boer flank, thus relieving the pressure on Lord Methuen's front. Lord Roberts, who is in the middle of the theater of war, has begun the march on Bloemfontein.. The Boers have taken the initiative against General Gatacre, attacking two of his positions at Sterkstroom. It really looks as though the general forward movement so long talked of were in progress. General Buller's third attempt at relieving Ladysmith absorbs attention. Telegrams from 100 to 200 words from a dozen correspondents have been passed by the censor, who has, apparently, re-dated messages written Monday or Tuesday, to Wednesday at 6 p. m. From these it is clear that General Buller, up to Tuesday evening, had taken one hill, had repulsed a Boer counter attack, and was holding the position aginst an enfilading fire from Spion kop and Doorm kloof.

Buller's Latest Advance.

Spearman's Camp, Feb. 8.—General Buller commenced the advance for the relief of Ladysmith, Monday. The naval guns opened at 7 a. m., and a feint attack was made in front of our position. Three battalions advanced toward the Brakfontein with six batteries. At 11 o'clock the Boers opened with artillery fire and sent several shells among the British infantry, who retired an hour later. Meanwhile a vigorous attack was made on the extreme right, where the engineers expeditiously constructed a position. Several pieces of cannon, hidden among the trees on Zwart's kop, bombarded heavily. The British infantry advanced and the Boers were entirely surprised. At 4 p. m. a high hill (Kraatz kloof), a continuation of the Brakfontein, had been taken. The bombardment of the Boer position was resumed Tuesday morning. The Boers worked a disappearing cannon from the high Doorm kloof range, on the right of the captured hill, but the

Death of Alva M. Tucker.

Cleveland, Feb. 8.—Alva M. Tucker, for a number of years the general manager of the Erie railroad, with headquarters in this city, died in a sanitarium at Flint, Mich.

Treasury Statement.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $293,423,299; gold reserve, $216,456,623.

TWO GREAT DAMS.

One Noted For Its Success, the Other For Its Failure.

Holyoke's $750,000 dam, one of the largest in the world, now stands practically completed, and the builders say it will answer the needs of the "Paper City" for a great many years. The dam is not alone an important acquisition to Holyoke's manufacturing interests, but is a triumph in the art of masonry that is destined to be a pattern for future structures of this kind. It is said to be the only solid stone dam having a curved or concaved front. That the Connecticut river has been the making of Holyoke is today admitted by those who have watched the marvelous growth of the city since the completion of the first coffer dam in 1848. Holyoke was then a mere village—"Ireland Depot" they called it. The completion of the coffer dam was anticipated with great interest, and when the eventful day for letting of the water came the Connecticut River railroad ran special trains to accommodate the hundreds of sightseers from all parts of the state.

The pond filled slowly. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the water was about half way from the top of the dam. From then on the pond seemed to fill more rapidly. The interest among the spectators increased. Suddenly somebody shouted, "It's leaking!" This was followed by a general scramble of the people who stood on the bank of the river channel below the dam. At 3:20 the air was rent with a cracking and splitting sound, followed by a deafening roar. The dam was a failure. The structure had broken from its foundations, turned over and was swept down with the mighty current, the grand volume of water asserting its right and supreme power once more.

An amusing anecdote in connection with the bursting of the dam is told by Jones S. Davis, who, though very feeble, is still a conspicuous character in the streets of Holyoke. Mr. Davis was then agent of the company which had built the dam. Some of the stockholders were Boston men, and it was Mr. Davis' mission to telegraph them the success or failure of the structure. His dispatches were in this order and are given verbatim:

"10 a. m.—The gates were just closed and the water is filling behind the dam."

"12 m.—The dam is leaking badly."

"2 p. m.—The stones of the bulkhead are giving way to the pressure."

"3:30 p. m.—Your old dam has gone to —— by way of Williamsett."

In 1847 the legislature was petitioned for an act of incorporation of the Hadley Falls company for the purpose of constructing and maintaining a dam across the Connecticut river to create a water power for manufacturing purposes. The gauging of the water showed it had a power equal to 30,000 horsepower. On Oct. 27, 1849, the dam which had just been replaced with the stone one was completed. Another large crowd had assembled, but there was no leakage this time. The structure held the tremendous pressure well, and when the water had acquired a full head it fell over the crest in a continuous, unbroken sheet.—Boston Herald.

French Express Trains the Fastest.

The French railroad system, which in point of size and importance ranks about fourth among those of the world, stands easily at the head of the list in respect of the number and speed of its express passenger trains. A recent tabulation of these trains shows that Le Chemin de Fer du Nord operates no less than 45 trains a day with an average running speed, including stops, of from 50 to 60 miles an hour. Of these 11 have a speed of 50 miles an hour, 9 of about 51 miles, 11 of about 52 miles, 3 of about 53 miles, 10 of from 54 to 57 miles, and one train has a timed running speed of 60½ miles an hour.

While this country and Great Britain have a few trains of from 50 to 54 miles an hour speed and the United States runs two summer trains at the rate of about 60 miles an hour, such speeds are not characteristic of the whole of the express service. Mr. Charles Rous-Marten, who is the best known expert abroad on the question of express trains and their performance, states from personal knowledge that the trains are not by any means mere racing outfits, but weigh from 150 to, in some cases, as high as 300 tons.—Scientific American.

Had a Marble Heart.

Hartford has produced a case of a man with a marble heart. He was Andres Nilson Levin, a Swedish tailor, who recently died at the hospital. An autopsy showed both auricles and the left ventricle covered with a deposit of calcium salts, the same substance that makes marble. The deposit was from an eighth to a quarter of an inch thick and lay on the heart like a piece of armor plate. It was as hard as marble. The heart was exhibited at the meeting of the medical society.

The case is the first of the kind ever known. Levin's heart weighed 16 ounces, four more than the normal heart.—New York Journal.

The German Way.

The London Chronicle says that, while Colonel Baden-Powell's book on scouting has to be purchased by English soldiers at its published price, within a week of its appearance it was translated, published and distributed without cost to every soldier in the German army.

Postage Stamp Books.

Nothing but a mechanical hitch in the preliminaries stands now in the way of the government's carrying out a design which has been under advisement in one form or another for 25 years for issuing postage stamps in books as well as sheets.

Winter Trips in the Tropics.

The C. H. & D. Ry., has on sale at its principal ticket offices both single and round trip tickets to all points in Cuba and the West Indies, Belize—British Honduras—Livingston and Port Barrios, Guatamala—Port Cortez, Ceibe and Truxillo, Spanish Honduras Port Limon, Costa Rica—Bocas de Toro, Columbia—Bluefields and Rama, Nicaragua; also to many other points in Central and South America. Baggage checked through to destination. Sleeping car space and Steamer accommodations reserved on application to ticket agent. If you contemplate a Southern trip, get information from your nearest C. H. & D. agent or write D. G. Edwards, P. T. M., Cincinnati, Ohio.

A Night of Terror.

"Awful anxiety was felt for the widow of the brave General Burnham of Machias, Me., when the doctors said she would die from pneumonia before morning," writes Mrs. S. H. Lincoln, who attended her that fearful night, but she begged for Dr. King's New Discovery, which had more than once saved her life, and cured her of consumption. After taking, she slept all night. Further use entirely cured her." This marvelous medicine is guaranteed to cure all Throat, Chest and Lung Diseases. Only 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at H. F. Vortkamp's drug store, corner of Main and North streets.

They Hung Him.

One morning shortly after the trial of Rev. Prof. S—— for heresy, the subject was being discussed at the breakfast table of one of his clerical friends. One of the boys asked: "Papa, what did they do with Prof. S——?" "They hung him," promptly replied the 6-year-old brother. "Hung him?" said the astonished parent. "Why, Edwin, what do you mean? They did not do anything of the kind." "Well, then, pap, what did they do?" "They suspended him." "Well, that's what I said," replied the little fellow. "Doesn't suspend mean to hang."—Short Stories.

A place for everything and everything in its place. The place for Dr. Bell's Anti-Pain is where you can put your hand on it any hour in the night when seized with an attack of colic, cholera, diarrhoea, rheumatism or neuralgia. It is instant relief. T.N. Cunningham, 136 N. Main street.

Woman's Ways.

Mr. Nagg—"Whatever is, my dear, is right." Mrs. N.—"Fudge! What about the mate to your right shoe?"

There is a Difference—

A real difference, a vast difference—between Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey and any other cough, cold or lung remedy. Besides cutting the phlegm and cough or cold at once, it soothes the irritation—heals the bronchials and exhilarates the lungs. 25c at all good druggists. T. N. Cunningham, 136 north Main street.

Relics of Cliff Dwellers.

Among the relics of cliff dwellers in Colorado is one building that sheltered probably six thousand people.

Hunter's Rates.

Low round trip rates are now in effect via the C. H. & D. Ry. to points in Tennessee, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Louisiana, Missouri, Mississippi, Upper and Lower Michigan and Wisconsin. If you contemplate a fall hunting trip, it will be to your interest to see your nearest C. H. & D. agent regarding rates and arrangements or write to D. G. Edwards, P. T. M., C. H. & D. Ry., Cincinnati, Ohio.

FARM AND GARDEN

PRACTICAL FORESTRY.

How to Make Woodlands Profitable. Waste in Ordinary Lumbering.

The importance of good forestry in this country is becoming more appreciated not only in connection with extensive timber tracts, but with the smaller wood lots upon farms. Practical forestry in the Adirondack region as recently carried on by forest owners under advice from government experts serves to illustrate methods of management that are most profitable and equally applicable elsewhere on either a large or a small scale. It appears from the report of their work that

SPRUCE STUMP CUT EIGHTEEN INCHES TOO HIGH.

losses through ordinary lumbering are considerable in the aggregate. Some of the items connected with unnecessary waste are as follows:

Where the lumbering is done under the system of contracts and subcontracts, the temptation for a jobber to do careless work is very great. Unless carefully watched he is apt to cut unnecessarily high stumps, to leave large tops in order to avoid the trouble of trimming off the branches, to leave trees lodged in hard woods and otherwise to fall below the standard of good lumbering.

The principal loss arising from careless lumbering is occasioned by (1) needlessly high stumps, (2) large tops, (3) skids left in the woods, (4) valuable timber used in leveling roads and (5) destruction of small growth in felling, skidding and hauling.

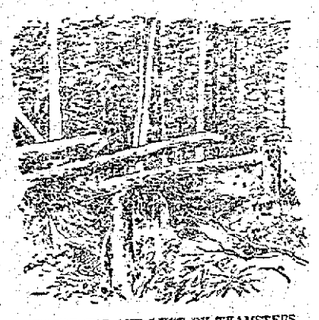
When the trees are felled by chopping, the stumps are cut at the point at which the ax naturally falls when the chopper stands erect. This is usually about three inches above the ground. The majority of trees, however, are somewhat lower, averaging about 30 inches in height. The sawyers protest against cutting low stumps, because it tires their backs to stoop over. Experience by careful lumbermen has proved that such high stumps are entirely needless.

Where lumbering is done under contract it has been the usual custom in the Adirondacks to cut only logs which will scale six inches at the top end. Where timber is cut for pulp smaller logs can be used, and many companies which operate their own camps compel the choppers to cut logs as small as five and often four inches. The average size of the top log is nearer eight inches. There are in some cases 4 to 12 feet of wood left in tops which is fit for pulp and which is actually so used by many companies.

The point will at once be raised that the tops are of inferior quality. The reply is that many companies use this material and that the total amount is so great that it would pay to utilize it even at only one-fourth the price of the rest of the timber.

The majority of skidways are built of spruce. It is the custom to leave the skids in the woods, and the owner loses not only the stumpage value of the timber thus wasted, but also the advantage of future increment which the trees would take on if left standing.

Destruction of small growth in hauling takes place on steep roads, where the teamsters frequently scatter spruce



SPRUCE CUT AND LEFT BY TEAMSTERS.

brush to check the speed of the sleds. It often happens that all the young spruce left standing by the choppers near such steep roads are cut to supply the brush for this purpose, and the stems are left lying on the ground to decay.

The Sheepyard.

Not every farmer keeps sheep, but those who do are often tempted in winter to wish the cows were all sheep. They need no milking, no grooming, no cleaning out of stables, but they do need to be well fed in winter with good hay, a little grain and some roots, and they want pure water where they can go to it as they please. The sheepyard may be as cold as all out of doors if it is only kept dry and supplied with clean bedding, and the sheep will be better for a run out of doors in all pleasant weather if the ground is not covered with snow.

SMOOTH BROME GRASS.

Rapidly Establishing Itself in Favor in the North and Northwest.

Smooth brome grass has within the past two or three years been widely tested throughout the dry region of the west and northwest, as well as elsewhere, and has proved probably the most valuable of recent introductions among grasses for hay and pasture. It quickly forms a thick, firm turf and appears to grow with equal vigor in Canada and in Tennessee, remaining green throughout the winter season in the latter state. It is the strong perennial character of this brome grass and its unusual drought resisting qualities which recommend it particularly for the semiarid region. It will thrive on loose, dry soil, but of course the better the soil the greater the yield.

All kinds of stock eat it with relish, and while some investigators pronounce its nutritive value comparatively low, others claim that chemical analyses show it to be rich in flesh forming ingredients, much more so than timothy, and stockmen give excellent accounts of it. It is also especially recommended as a grass for reseeding worn meadows or pastures.

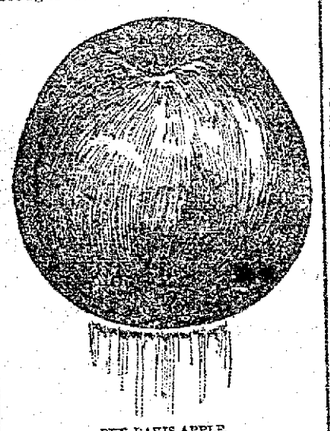
The wonderful rapidity with which it grows, producing heavy crops and luxuriant pasture, and its thoroughly permanent character make very promising the value of smooth brome to the "dry farmer." One authority on grasses says of it: It is very hardy and not injured by severe spring and fall frosts when once established. As it starts to grow very early in the spring before any of the grasses upon the native prairies show any signs of life and remains green and succulent far into November it will supply the long felt want of early spring and late fall pastures.

Smooth brome grass will withstand changes in the temperature without injury. Its ability to produce good pasture during long periods of drought far exceeds that of any other cultivated variety. In Canada, where it had been exposed to a temperature of several degrees below zero and not covered by snow, it was entirely uninjured. Without doubt it is the grass for the semi-arid regions of the west. From the reports received it is evident that it is very little influenced by the changes of climate. It does well in California, Kansas, Montana, North and South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Wyoming and all parts of Canada.

In California, Washington and Oregon smooth brome will succeed with or without irrigation. In Colorado it retains its fresh green appearance until December, affording excellent pasture. During the severe droughts in Kansas, Montana and Nebraska it lies down and appears dead, but as soon as rain falls it becomes green again. It is now well established in the Dakotas and is grown extensively both for hay and pasture. In Indiana and Ohio it is said to make about the same growth as orchard grass, but withstands dry weather much better.

The Ben Davis Apple.

"The Ben Davis apple in many ways has given pleasure to thousands and brought dollars to hundreds, but no



BEN DAVIS APPLE.

one knows who Ben Davis was or where he lived or died. All that is known of its history is that it came into favor with orchard planters in the southwest, and the name traveled with the tree. In the markets of Philadelphia there are probably more of this variety offered for sale during December and January than any other. Its ruddy cheeks on a pale yellow ground are tempting, and its eating qualities are by no means poor, yet it could not be classed as specially fine, but as an all round good variety it has popular points. And then it is a good tree for the marketman in this, that it does not take as many years to come into bearing as some kinds, like the Northern Spy, for instance, and is a regular yearly bearer, not requiring the resting spells that some demand, and seems to be no favorite with apple diseases that feast on other kinds. Altogether it is a safe variety to plant."

So Meehan's Monthly sums up this much discussed fruit in connection with the illustration here given.

Kaffir Corn.

The Kansas station recommends two varieties of Kaffir corn, the red and the black hulled white. Kaffir corn makes a slow growth and should not be planted until the ground becomes warm. On cold soils surface planting is best. On warm soils listing does well. Plant in rows 3 to 3½ feet apart, dropping single seeds an inch apart in the row. Cultivate the same as you would for a good crop of corn. Many farmers sow Kaffir corn broadcast, cut with mower, handle and feed as hay. When grown for grain, the heads may be cut off and gathered if the fodder is not wanted. When the fodder is to be used, the cheapest method of harvesting Kaffir corn is to cut and put it up in large shocks.

Many Students of Forestry.

The number of students taking part in the college of forestry of Cornell university has become so large that it has been found necessary to provide new quarters.

A Sly Dig.

Mrs. Henpeck—No doubt the ancients were considered wise because there were fewer temptations in those days. Mr. Henpeck—Why, my dear, the proportion of women in the world must have been about the same.—Life.

Notice of Petition.

Notice is hereby given that a petition has been presented to the City Council of Lima, Ohio, praying for the vacation of a public alley leading from Reese avenue west, along the south line of inlot number 2080 and that said petition will be for hearing and final action after six (6) weeks publication of this notice.

By order of Council.

C. E. LYNCH, City Clerk.

Lima, Ohio, Jan. 2, 1900.

Jan4-th6w

Administratrix Sale.

Johanna McFarland, Administratrix of the estate of Thomas Callahan, deceased, plaintiff, vs. John T. Callahan et. al., Defendants,	No. 7626 Petition to sell land. Probate court, Allen county, Ohio.

In obedience to an order of the probate court, of Allen county, Ohio, I will offer at public sale at the east door of the court house in Lima, in said county, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1900

Between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock p. m., the following described premises, belonging to the estate of said deceased, to-wit:

Inlot number two hundred and eighty-two (282) in Rose's addition to the city of Lima, Allen county, Ohio.

Appraised at $8,000.00.

Terms of sale: One-third cash, one-third in one year, and the balance in two years from date of sale. Deferred payments to bear interest at six per cent. per annum from date, and to be secured by mortgage on the premises sold.

JOHANNA McFARLAND,
Administratrix of the estate of Thomas Callahan, deceased. Jan. 11-t&f-tt

Notice to Bond Buyers.

SEALED BIDS will be received by the City Clerk of Lima, Ohio, at his office, until 12 o'clock noon of

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1900,

and opened immediately thereafter, for the purchase of $60,000.00 of 4 per cent Sewer Bonds, of the City of Lima, Ohio.

Said bonds are issued for the purpose of providing funds for constructing sewers within said city, and are dated October 1, 1899, are in denomination of $600.00 each, and are numbered from 1 to 100 inclusively. Interest thereon is payable semi-annually, April 1st, and October 1st of each year. Principal and interest as same matures, being payable at the office of the city Treasurer, in Lima, Ohio.

The principal on said bonds becomes due as follows: $2,000.00 April 1st, 1901, $2,000.00 October 1st, 1901, and $2,000 on the first day of April and $2,000.00 on the first day of October of each year thereafter until all are fully paid.

Said Bonds are issued by virtue of a resolution of Council adopted August 7th, 1899, and election held on November 7th, 1899, an ordinance passed by Council November 27th, 1899, and sections 2837 and 2837 a, Revised Statutes of Ohio.

Bidders are required to deposit with their bid a certified check upon a Lima, Ohio bank, payable to the clerk of said city, in the sum of (5) per cent of the amount of bonds bid for, as a guarantee that if their bid is successful, said bonds will be taken up and paid for within twenty days from the award of said bonds, and the furnishing of a transcript of proceeding relative to the issue. Checks of unsuccessful bidders will be returned within three days of the filing of the same.

In case of the refusal or neglect of the successful bidder or bidders to accept and pay for said bonds within the time specified, the amount of the deposit with his bid shall be forfeited to and retained by the city as liquidated damages.

All proposals must be made upon forms prepared by the City Clerk, which will be furnished upon application.

No bids for less than par value of said bonds will be considered and the city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of Council.

C. E. LYNCH, City Clerk.

LIMA, OHIO, January 8, 1900.

Jan. 4, thu fri. 4 w

Notice To Bond Buyers.

SEALED BIDS will be received by the City Clerk of Lima, Ohio, at his office until 12 o'clock noon of

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12th, 1900,

and opened immediately thereafter, for the purchase of $10,000 of 4 per cent Fire Department Building Bonds of the city of Lima, Ohio.

Said bonds are issued for the purpose of providing funds for erecting two fire department buildings, one upon lot No. 1180 north Main street, and one on east Kibby street near Central avenue.

Said bonds are dated October 1st, 1899, are in denominations of $500.00 each, and numbered from 1 to 20 inclusive. Interest thereon is payable semi-annually, April 1st and October 1st of each year. Principal and interest, as same matures, being payable at the office of the City Treasurer at Lima, Ohio.

The principal on said bonds become due as follows: $500.00 April 1, 1901; $500.00 October 1, 1901, and $500.00 on the first day of April, and $500.00 on the first day of October of each year thereafter until all are fully paid.

Said bonds are issued by virtue of a resolution of the Council of said city adopted July 24th, 1899, an election held on November 7th, 1899, an ordinance passed December 11th, 1899, and sections 2837 and 2837a, Revised Statutes of Ohio.

Bidders are required to deposit with their bid, a certified check upon a Lima, Ohio, bank, payable to the City Clerk of said city, in the sum of five (5) per cent of the amount of bonds bid for as a guarantee that if their bid is successful, said bonds will be taken up and paid for within twenty days from the award of said bonds and the furnishing of a transcript of proceedings relative to the issue. Checks of unsuccessful bidders will be returned within three days of the filing of the same.

In case of the refusal or neglect of the successful bidder or bidders to accept and pay for said bonds within the time specified, the amount of the deposit with his bid shall be forfeited to and retained by the city as liquidated damages.

All proposals must be made upon forms prepared by the City Clerk, which will be furnished upon application.

No bid for less than the par value of said bonds will be considered, and the city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of Council.

C. E. LYNCH, City Clerk.

Lima, Ohio, January 3rd, 1900.

Jan7&fri4w

Notice to Bond Buyers.

SEALED BIDS will be received by the City Clerk of Lima, Ohio, at his office, until 12 o'clock noon of

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12th, 1900,

and opened immediately thereafter for the purchase of $100,000.00 of 4½ per cent. Water Works Series B, Refunding Bonds, of the City of Lima, Ohio.

Said bonds are issued for the purpose of providing funds for taking up and retiring a like amount of 5 per cent. bonds known as Water Works Bond, Series B, of said city, dated April 1, 1893, and which are payable March 1, 1903.

Said refunding bonds are dated March 1, 1900, are in denominations of $1,000.00 each, and numbered from 1 to 100 inclusive. Interest thereon is payable semi-annually, March 1st and September 1st of each year. Principal and interest as same matures being payable at the office of the City Treasurer, at Lima, Ohio.

The principal on said bonds becomes due March 1, 1923, but the city reserves the option of paying same on March 1, 1903, or at any interest paying day thereafter and before maturity, by giving at least 60 days written notice to the said City Treasurer, of its intention so to do.

Said bonds are issued pursuant to an ordinance of said city, passed December 18, 1899, and by virtue of Section 2701, Revised statutes of Ohio.

Delivery of said bonds shall be made and accepted at Lima, Ohio, on or before March 1, 1900.

Bidders are required, before filing their proposal, to be satisfied as the legality of the issue, and to file with their bid a certified check on a Lima, Ohio, bank payable to the City Clerk of said city, in the sum of five (5) per cent. of the amount of bonds bid for, as a guarantee that if their bid is successful, said bonds will be taken up and paid for at the specified time. Checks of unsuccessful bidders will be returned within three days of the filing of same.

In case of refusal or neglect of the successful bidder or bidders to accept and pay for said bonds within the time specified, the amount of the deposit with his bid shall be forfeited to and retained by the city as liquidated damages.

All proposals must be made upon forms prepared by the City Clerk, which will be furnished upon application.

No bid for less than par value of said bonds will be considered, and the city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of Council.

E. LYNCH,
Lima, Ohio, Jan. 3, 1900. City Clerk.

Jan 4 thur & fri 5 w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

(In Partition.)

Case No. 10121.

Ex. Doc. 5 Page 141.

Catherine Doorley, plaintiff, vs John McGuff, et al., defendants, Allen common pleas.

By virtue of a writ of sale, issued from the court of common pleas, of Allen county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at the east door of the court house in Lima, Allen county, Ohio, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10th, A. D., 1900.

Between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock p. m., the following described lands and tenements, situate in the city of Lima, Allen county, state of Ohio, and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a point on the east line of out-lot number ninety-nine (99) of McKibben's addition to said city of Lima, and upon Elizabeth street, one hundred and thirty feet and six inches south of the northeast corner of said out-lot and in the center of a private alley; thence south sixty-two and one half feet more or less to a point, thence west two hundred feet more or less to an alley, thence north sixty-two and one-half (62½) feet to a point directly west of starting point, thence east two hundred feet to place of beginning, being the tract number eight (8) in the partition of the estate of Michael Doyle in the court of common pleas of Allen county, Ohio, March term 1899; Save and except thirty-four (34) feet off of the north side of the above described premises, heretofore sold by Mary McGuff and Richard McGuff to Mary Ann McGuff March 25th, 1898.

Appraised at $1100.00.

Terms of sale: Cash, free of the dower estate of Richard McGuff.

E. A. BOGART,
Sheriff, Allen County, Ohio.

Lima, Ohio, January 4th, 1900.

STURVE & CONNAUGHTON, Plaintiff's Attorneys. taf-70-tt

of a transcript of proceeding relative to the issue. Checks of unsuccessful bidders will be returned within three days of the filing of the same.

In case of the refusal or neglect of the successful bidder or bidders to accept and pay for said bonds within the time specified, the amount of the deposit with his bid shall be forfeited to and retained by the city as liquidated damages.

All proposals must be made upon forms prepared by the City Clerk, which will be furnished upon application.

No bids for less than par value of said bonds will be considered and the city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Council.

C. E. LYNCH, City Clerk.

LIMA, OHIO, January 8, 1900.

Jan. 4, thu fri. 4 w

Notice To Bond Buyers.

SEALED BIDS will be received by the City Clerk of Lima, Ohio, at his office until 12 o'clock noon of

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12th, 1900,

and opened immediately thereafter, for the purchase of $10,000 of 4 per cent Fire Department Building Bonds of the city of Lima, Ohio.

Said bonds are issued for the purpose of providing funds for erecting two fire department buildings, one upon lot No. 1180 north Main street, and one on east Kibby street near Central avenue.

Said bonds are dated October 1st, 1899, are in denominations of $500.00 each, and numbered from 1 to 20 inclusive. Interest thereon is payable semi-annually, April 1st and October 1st of each year. Principal and interest, as same matures, being payable at the office of the City Treasurer at Lima, Ohio.

The principal on said bonds become due as follows: $500.00 April 1, 1901; $500.00 October 1, 1901, and $500.00 on the first day of April, and $500.00 on the first day of October of each year thereafter until all are fully paid.

Said bonds are issued by virtue of a resolution of the Council of said city adopted July 24th, 1899, an election held on November 7th, 1899, an ordinance passed December 11th, 1899, and sections 2837 and 2837a, Revised Statutes of Ohio.

Bidders are required to deposit with their bid, a certified check upon a Lima, Ohio, bank, payable to the City Clerk of said city, in the sum of five (5) per cent of the amount of bonds bid for as a guarantee that if their bid is successful, said bonds will be taken up and paid for within twenty days from the award of said bonds and the furnishing of a transcript of proceedings relative to the issue. Checks of unsuccessful bidders will be returned within three days of the filing of the same.

In case of the refusal or neglect of the successful bidder or bidders to accept and pay for said bonds within the time specified, the amount of the deposit with his bid shall be forfeited to and retained by the city as liquidated damages.

All proposals must be made upon forms prepared by the City Clerk, which will be furnished upon application.

No bid for less than par value of said bonds will be considered, and the city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of Council.

C. E. LYNCH, City Clerk.

Lima, Ohio, January 3rd, 1900.

Jan7&fri4w

LEGAL NOTICE.

THE STATE OF OHIO, ALLEN COUNTY, ss.

The Indemnity Savings & Loan Company, Plaintiff, vs. Henry C. Settlage, Louisa Settlage, John W. Moore, George Pipher, and A. Pelletier, Defendants.	In the Common Pleas Court of Allen county, Ohio.

Notice is hereby given to A. Pelletier, Ludington, Mason county, Michigan, to John W. Moore, of Milan, Ripley county, Indiana, that they have been sued by the Indemnity Savings & Loan Company in the Common Pleas Court of Allen county, Ohio, to foreclose a mortgage owned by said company, upon real estate in said county, and for other relief; the object and prayer of said petition being to have said property sold and subjected to the payment of said plaintiff's claim, secured by said mortgage, amount of which claim is eight hundred and ninety-nine dollars and thirty-five cents ($899.35), with interest and premium thereon from January 1, 1900, and said defendants, Pelletier and Moore, are required to answer said petition on Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1900.

COPELAND & ROGERS, and DICKEY, BREWER & McCOMAS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

January 24, 1900. w4th 6w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Ex. Doc. 12 Case No.

Minerva Van Horn, plaintiff, vs Willie W. Patrick et al., defendant.	Allen Common Pleas

By virtue of an order of sale, issued from the court of common pleas, of Allen county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at the east door of the court house in Lima, Allen county, Ohio, on

SATURDAY, THE 24th DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1900,

between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock p. m., the following described lands and tenements, situated in the city of Lima, Allen county, State of Ohio, and described as follows, to-wit:

Lot number forty-six hundred and twenty-one (4621) in Van Dyke's addition to the city of Lima. The same being situated on the side of Holly street, between Kibby and Vine. House number 151.

Appraised at $840.00.

Terms of Sale—Cash.

E. A. BOGART,
Sheriff, Allen County, Ohio.

Lima, Ohio, January 2, 1900.

Copeland & Rogers, plaintiff's attorneys. 4t-sa

Notice to Building Contractors.

Sealed proposals will be received by the o'clock noon of Wednesday, February 14th, 1900, for the erection of two fire department buildings; one on the site of the present department building, on east Kibby street near Central avenue, and one on lot 1180, north Main street, in accordance with the plans on file in the City Clerk's office.

Bids may be made upon the entire work complete, or upon each separate trade or mechanical labor required in the improvement.

Bidders shall specify in their bids upon the South side building for which they will allow for carpenter work; the city reserving the right to accept any or reject all bids, or to accept different bids, divided according to the different kind of trade or mechanical labor represented, which, in the aggregate, may be less than any one bid complete.

A certified check on a Lima bank for $50.00 must accompany the proposal, as a guarantee that if the same or any portion thereof as above provided for is accepted, bidders will enter into contract and furnish table bond, for the completion of the work.

C. E. LYNCH, City Clerk.

Jan 21 w thu 3w

RECEIVER'S SALE.

I, C. A. Metheany, the duly appointed receiver in the business operated by H. E. Shaw, will offer for public sale at the H. E. Shaw house in the city of Lima, Allen county, Ohio, on Saturday, the 10th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, situated in the city of Lima, Ohio, but received upon the several parcels thereof upon the property as a whole, and not sold in the way which will bring the most money for the trust estate. No bids received for less than two-thirds of the appraised value of any tract or the aggregate appraised value of the property as a whole.

Said lots are described as follows:

Tract No. 1—

A piece of land in the city of Lima, Allen county, Ohio, described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the east line of north Main street in Lima, and the North line of the right-of-way of the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago railway company; thence north fifty (50) feet, thence west two hundred (200) feet, thence south fifty (50) feet, thence east two hundred (200) feet to the place of beginning.

Appraised value, $3,000.

Tract No. 2—

A piece of ground in Lima, Allen county, Ohio, beginning at a point on the east line of Main street in said city 200 feet north of the intersection of the east line of said Main street with the north line of the right-of-way of the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago railway, thence north along said Main street two hundred (200) feet, thence west two hundred (200) feet, thence south fifty (50) feet, thence east two hundred (200) feet to the place of beginning.

Appraised value, $2,000.

Tract No. 3—

A piece of ground in Lima, Allen county, Ohio, fronting fifty (50) feet on the east side of north Elizabeth street in said city, and extending east the reform one hundred (100) feet, said piece being fifty by one hundred (50x100) feet, and lying immediately south of and adjoining the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago railroad.

Appraised value, $1,000.

Tract No. 4—

A piece of ground in Lima, Allen county, Ohio, fronting fifty (50) feet on the east side of Elizabeth street, described as follows: Beginning on east line of north Elizabeth street in said city fifty (50) feet north of the line of the right-of-way of the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago railway, thence north fifty (50) feet, thence east one hundred (100) feet, thence south fifty (50) feet, thence west one hundred (100) feet to the place of beginning.

Appraised value, $1,000.

Terms of sale:—One-third (⅓) cash, one-third (⅓) in one year, and one-third (⅓) in two years, deferred payments to bear interest at six (6) per cent per annum, to be secured by first mortgage on the premises sold.

Said sale is made by virtue of an order of sale to me duly issued from the Common Pleas, by the clerk of said court, January, A. D. 1900, by the clerk of the Common Pleas of Allen county, Ohio.

C. A. METHEANY,
Receiver for the firm of H. E. Shaw.

J. R. LONGSWORTH, Attorney.

January 28, 1900.

NOT FISH STORIES.

But Tales of a Hardened Mountain Climber.

Fish stories are all very well in their way, observes the New York Commercial Advertiser, but when it comes to an out and out "yarn" the man of the woods can outdo any fisherman who ever pulled a sea serpent aboard while fishing for black bass. Bear, deer and wildcat yarns enliven the cool evenings in the Adirondacks just now, but the other day an Englishman who has a passion for climbing added his mite to the fund of romance. He is climbing all the mountains of America systematically. Pike's peak, Mount Washington and Whiteface, he considered worthy of his skill. But Blue mountain is an ant hill. He went up on its crest one morning to see the sun rise, and after trotting home to breakfast and spending the day fishing he went up again to see the sun set (most people start at 5 in the morning and come home at 7 in the evening when they climb Blue mountain. "Of course, I'm a hardened climber," said this energetic Briton, as he stirred the fire of pine boughs, "and I've had some funny experiences. Climbing isn't dangerous out here, that's why I get about so quickly. I remember once, years ago, when I was quite a young fellow, my two brothers and I were clambering about the Gorner glacier with an elderly uncle of ours. He was a roly-poly old chap, and he slipped and got wedged up to his waist in a crack in the ice, so firmly that we almost despaired of ever geting him out again. We pulled and tugged and nearly dragged all his clothes off; then we gave him our flasks to drain. He said he didn't know what was the use of writing and talking so much about the St. Bernards when a fellow could get in such a plight as his and not be able to get any assistance. Then he called the whole party together and began to dictate a codicil to his will, cutting out any legatees who might happen to be present on the occasion of any accident resulting in his demise." I remember the wording of it to this day—it made such an impression on me at the time!" "How terrible! And then I suppose he perished miserably?" broke in an awed voice. "Oh, dear, no," said the bold Briton, cheerily. "My brothers and I made a super-human effort and hauled him to the surface just in time."

A Poduck Character.

"No," said Zeke Perkins, as he cleaned the mud off his felt boots on to the floor, "I ain't a-kickin' a feller when he's down, but Ab Simpkins ain't a-deservin' of charity. You know the deacon give him a order on the grocery for a dollar to help his family out, on the same day that phonograph feller come to town?" "Yep," said the man with the uncultivated lilacs, "that was all right, wasn't it?" "Sartinly, sartinly, it was all right. As I said afore, charity's a good thing. But Ab goes down to the groc'ry and buys a half bushel o' potatoes, sack o' cornmeal, a hunk o' side meat an' a big chunk o' tobacker. Then he says to Smith; 'How much does that come to?' says he. 'Seventynine cents,' says Smith. 'What more do you want' he says. Ab stood an' thought for a long spell. 'Well, Smith, 'he says, 'I don't know as we're a-needin' anything else a-tall. If you kin give me the balance in money it'll be better fer me an' better fer my fambily.' Smith gives him the balance o' course, out o' pure charity, an' I'll be dog-goned if he didn't go an' spend it to hear the band play in that phonograph machine."—Indianapolis Sun.

MUSICAL PITCH.

A Matter That Is of Importance to Singers.

The question is once more being raised in this country of the desirability of a uniform musical pitch, says Chamber's Journal. Some years ago the Philharmonic society, in London, decided to lower the pitch of its orchestra to that universal on the continent; and, although there was some confusion at first, the wisdom of that movement is now acknowledged. The great bar to the common adoption of the lower pitch is that its acceptance would render necessary the provision of new instruments of the various military bands throughout the country, and the alteration, at great expense, of organs, both in concert halls and in churches. Pianoforte manufacturers have hitherto held a neutral position in this matter of alteration of pitch, but now, on the initiative of Messrs. Broadwood & Sons, they are nearly all expressing their willingness to adopt the lower pitch, provided that the movement is a general one. The exact pitch of a sound can be accurately measured by its number of vibrations per second; thus, the old pitch would mean for the note A a piano wire giving 454 vibrations at a temperature of 68 degrees Fahrenheit, while the lower pitch which it is proposed to adopt this autumn would mean only 439 vibrations for the same note. The matter is one of great importance to singers, who have now to strain their voices in order to reach a higher altitude than that intended by the composer whose works they interpret, for those compositions were written when the pitch was lower than now to be adopted as the standard.

Berlin's Mail Automobiles.

The postoffice of Berlin has just put into practical use six of the "Loutzki automobiles." A large additional number of these horseless wagons are under construction at the works of the Gesellschaft fur Automobile Wagenbau, which is a good proof that this system of mail delivery has come to stay in Germany and ceased to be an experiment. Several other large cities in Germany will soon adopt the same delivery method.

The Birth of a Fear.

Hourist—"What do you consider the best thing to drink after whisky, colonel?" Colonel (anxiously)—"Is the whisky supply in danger of being exhausted, sah?"—New York World.

A lot of the conversation worked off in society ought to be dumped in the garbage can.

BEEF FOR THE BOERS.

Kansas City Packers Supply Oom Paul's Army With Provisions.

If there are any people on the fence in the Boer-English controversy, they are probably the Kansas City packers, for just now they are filling their coffers from the treasuries of both governments, and they apparently don't care how much longer the war lasts or which side wins, says the Kansas City Times. It takes a tremendous lot of rations to keep the contending armies in fighting trim, and America contributes a good part of the subsistence both for Johnny Bull and Oom Paul. In fact, nearly all of the meat comes from this side of the water, and the Kansas City packing houses are getting their share of the orders.

England has all the best of it in buying its stores, for no trouble is experienced in the exportation of goods consigned to English stations, and once in the hands of the British customs officers the shipments are pretty apt to reach their destinations. It is different, however, with the Boers, for their supplies are not safe from seizure until they have arrived inside the Transvaal, and it is a long and dangerous route that they must take before they reach that faraway land.

There are said to be English spies in Kansas City, who watch the shipment of export freight and report to their government the forwarding of Boer supplies. Usually when reports of this nature are made the shipments are intercepted, and the packing house people have to take precautions to prevent these secret agents from knowing so much.

There is one packing house, and the same plan is probably followed by the others, that sends all of its Boer supplies to a private firm in New York, and from there it is rebilled to some neutral European port, where a friendly vessel is waiting to smuggle it through to Pretoria. That is why New York is just now getting more shipments of beef than the big metropolis ever did before.

The packing house managers won't say that they are shipping any meat into South Africa for the Boers, but the foremen will tell you that the canning departments are working overtime to fill mysterious orders, and the bosses on the shipping docks will tell you that the long strings of cars that are pulled out of the packing house yards three or four times a day are not all going to the regular customers.

As far as Kansas City's commercial interests are concerned, it doesn't matter how long the warfare continues, and the packing house magnate who has found a bonanza is not going to make any kick at all.

GUNSHOT LUNG WOUNDS.

An Army Surgeon Relates a Case Similar to Senator Goebel's.

"The peculiar wound received by Senator Goebel by a rifle ball, like all technically so called gunshot wounds through the lungs, are usually fatal, though there are cases in the books of recovery from such lung perforations," said an army surgeon to a Washington Star reporter.

"These exceptional cases, however, are very rare. I recall one of the very few which have come under my personal observation, and, as a curious coincidence, the victim was a Kentucklan.

"I was stationed at the Presidio, the military post at San Francisco, about ten years ago. One day, while at dinner, I was summoned to the hospital by an orderly, who informed me that a young soldier had attempted his life.

"I found the man on a cot in the usual state of semicollapse from shock. A bullet from a Springfield rifle had completely perforated the left lung, passing close to the aorta and the superior rena cara. That one or the other of the great arteries was not severed is remarkable from a professional standpoint and to a layman signified that the time for the young man to die had not yet come.

"Internal hemorrhage, the feature of Senator Goebel's case, did not manifest itself to an alarming degree, and the prognosis was favorable. In due time the soldier recovered and was discharged from the army, though his general health was, of course, impaired. It was one of the most interesting cases professionally that ever came under my personal notice.

"The young man enlisted from Kentucky. His comrades told me that he had been admitted to the bar and was of good family, but had enlisted because his sweetheart had jilted him. In a fit of despondency, alone and away from home, he had seated himself on the side of his cot in the barracks, placed his rifle at the proper angle and pulled the trigger with his toe.

"The ball passed through his body as I have described and buried itself in the ceiling, knocking off pieces of plaster on the floor. The fact that the young man was a Kentucklan had slipped my mind until the shooting of Senator Goebel made it a singular and sad coincidence."

Period of Cliff Dwellers.

Professor E. L. Hewett, president of the New Mexico Normal university, Las Vegas, announced recently that as a result of his explorations of the thousands of cliff and cave dwellings near Santa Fe last summer he has evidence that the cliff dwellers were contemporaneous with the mammoth and other animals of the tertiary period and that the cliff dwellers numbered hundreds of thousands and found sustenance on the mesas now arid, but at that time well watered and fertile. This discovery is contrary to the accepted theory, by scientists that man is no older than the quarternary period and that the cliff dwellers were the Pueblo Indians, who made the dwellings only 300 or 400 years ago.—New York Tribune.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

One of the Capital's Interesting Men. "Two Chairs Gaines"—May Adopt Metric System.

[Special Correspondence.]

One of the most interesting characters about Washington and one of the most highly respected of the 250,000 officials in the employ of Uncle Sam is Captain Charles Loeffler, the confidential messenger and doorkeeper of the president. Captain Loeffler probably knows more famous men than any other person living, because he has stood at the entrance of the executive chamber for over 30 years, and everybody who has entered the presence of the chief magistrate of this nation during all that time has handed a card to him. Captain Loeffler is a native of Germany, but he came to this country when a child and enlisted in the army as soon as he became of age. He rose from the ranks to be a sergeant before the civil war broke out and was detailed for confidential duty with Secretary Stanton at the war department. During the entire war he served as a messenger and bearer of dispatches for President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton to the commanding generals in the field and the day after the assassination of President Lincoln was detailed as a bodyguard for Secretary Stanton. That was not a very pleasant duty just at that time.

The day after the inauguration of General Grant Captain Loeffler was detailed as an orderly for the president and took charge of the door at which he now stands. He has been there ever since. When his term of enlistment in the army expired, he was placed upon the roll of civil employees at the White House, and his name remained there until last year, when President McKinley nominated him to the senate as a captain in the United States army, and he was unanimously confirmed by the senate.

"Two Chairs Gaines."

There is a man who is a member of the Tennessee congressional delegation whose name is John Wesley Gaines. He is known to his friends as "Two Chairs Gaines." He gained this sobriquet as a result of an interview with former Governor Taylor of Tennessee. One day, it is said, Mr. Gaines had occasion to call at the executive office of the Tennessee governor, and finding nobody to present him he entered the inner office and introduced himself.

"My name is Gaines, governor," said the Tennessee congressman.

"Howd ye do," replied the governor.

"You used to know my father"—

"Ah! Yes, yes; have a chair, Mr. Gaines," was the governor's reply as he continued to peruse some official documents.

"But I am Gaines, Congressman Gaines," persisted the congressman, in a vain effort to make an impression of his presence on the chief executive of the state.

"Ah! indeed, indeed; have two chairs."

The repetition of this story has earned for Mr. Gaines the peculiar title of "Two Chairs Gaines."

May Adopt Metric System.

Representative Southard of Ohio is a believer in the metric system of weights and measures. "There is a bill before our committee on coinage, weights and measures," said he, "to adopt the metric system after July 1, 1902, in all the departments of the government for the transaction of all business requiring the use of weights and measurements. It was introduced by Representative Littauer of New York and I believe will be favorably reported from the committee. A favorable report was made on a similar bill in the last congress.

"I wish that the English language could be applied to the various terms used in the metric system," explained Mr. Southard. "That would make it far more satisfactory to me, but, as it does not seem possible, I suppose we shall have to adopt the system as it is and with the terms of denotation already fixed in the public mind."

The Two Webster Monuments.

It is not every statesman, however great, who can boast two monuments in Washington. Daniel Webster is the exception to the rule, and there is something of a story back of it all. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts laid great stress in his oration at the unveiling exercises of the new statue upon the way Webster's name is linked with the history of Massachusetts. Massachusetts has always resented the action of New Hampshire in putting Webster in Statuary hall as a son of that state. He was born in New Hampshire, but as his fame is associated with Massachusetts the sons of that state have always contended that the great Webster should stand for Massachusetts. Each state is allowed to put the statues of two men in Statuary hall, which is in the capitol. Now there is another monument to Webster in the city.

Architect Taylor's Plan.

Supervising Architect Taylor of the treasury department has prepared a scheme for beautifying the city of Washington. Immediately opposite the executive mansion is a fine park—Lafayette square. The block lying to the east of that square is now occupied by a theater, built on the site of the old Seward-Blaine mansion; the Dolly Madison house, now occupied by the Cosmos club; the Riggs National bank, a hotel and a few buildings of minor importance. On the corner nearest the White House the government is already starting a new building, to be devoted to the department of justice. Mr. Taylor would have the government buy the entire block, put the department of justice in the middle of it and park the remainder.

CARL SCHOFIELD.

HUMOR OF THE HOUR.

A genealogical joke is recorded by Sylvanus Urban in his August "Conferences on Books and Men" in The Cornhill.

A man applied to the college for a coat of arms and was asked if any of his ancestors had been renowned for any singular achievement. The man paused and considered, but could recollect nothing.

"Your father?" said the herald, aiding his memory. "Your grandfather? Your great-grandfather?"

"No," returned the applicant, "I never knew that I had a great-grandfather or a grandfather."

"Of yourself?" asked this creator of dignity.

"I know nothing remarkable of myself," returned the man, "only that being once locked up in Ludgate prison for debt I found means to escape from an upper window, and that, you know, is no honor in a man's scutcheon."

"And how did you get down?" said the herald.

"Odd enough," retorted the man. "I procured a cord, fixed it round the neck of the statue of King Lud, on the outside of the building, and thus let myself down."

"I have it," said the herald. "No honor! Lineally descended from King Lud, and his coat of arms will do for you."

Stage Realism.

"Ha!" exclaimed the female detective as she withdrew from the embrace of her stage lover, who was doing the heavy villain role. "I have discovered your secret at last. Your face betrays you."

"Explain your talk, woman," said the villain, as he calmly seated himself on a cake of ice and lighted a fresh cigarette.

"Yes," she continued, "it must be so. You shave yourself."—Chicago News.

The Home Guard.

"Why didn't you go to the front, major?"

"Wanted to, egad! Swore that I'd be a hero or die. Doctor certified it was a case of suicidal mania; wouldn't let me go."—Pick-Me-Up.

Not on Borrowing Terms Now.

"Mrs. Hockafus, mamma wants to know if you'll lend her your hall lamp this evening."

"Certainly, Willie. Here it is. Handle it carefully."

"I will. Ever so much"—

"Oh, by the way, Willie!"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Ask your mamma if she wouldn't like to borrow our parlor chandelier."—Chicago Tribune.

A Constant Reader.

"I'm a subscriber to your paper," said the man whose head was bowed down by reason of a boil on the back of his neck. "I came in to make a request."

"Well," replied the editor, "what can I do for you?"

"I want to know if you can't post your war bulletins a little lower down until I get over this trouble of mine."—Philadelphia Press.

Parental Indorsement.

The teacher had sent Johnny home with a note to the effect that he was idle, did not know his lessons and had disturbed the school by whispering and other misconduct.

"My son," said his father, reaching behind the looking glass for a small rawhide, "come with me to the woodshed. We will lead the strenuous life for about five minutes."—Chicago Tribune.

The Savage Bachelor.

"It seems so queer that once a man had a right to beat his wife with a stick no bigger than his thumb," said the sweet young thing.

"Oh, that is not the only rule of warfare that has been modified in accordance with a false sentimentality," said the savage bachelor.—Indianapolis Press.

Crossed Out.

"Were you ever crossed in love?"

"Yes, once. There was a beautiful girl whose father was rich, and she loved me. I called her up by telephone to arrange the details of our elopement, but the wires were crossed that morning, and the old gentleman overheard what we said."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Their Harvest Time.

"Not wishing our English cousins any harm," said Calesby, "but with so many of the lords and dukes rushing off to the war it looks as though untitled but honest Americans might have some show in the matrimonial market."—Philadelphia North American.

Keeping In Practice.

"So he is going abroad?"

"Yes. He got so in the habit of kicking about the way things were done during the Spanish war that he is going to England now to help out the stay at homes there."—Chicago Post.

Free Messenger Service!

Your Add Carried FREE to The Times Democrat by A. D. T. Messenger.

CALL

The Times Democrat or American District Telegraph Office.

Messengers Furnished for all Other Purposes, by A. D. T. Co., at a nominal charge.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT.

Organ of the Democracy of Lima and Allen County.

Issued Every Evening Except Sunday

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBL'G CO.

OFFICE—TIMES BUILDING, No. 221 North Main Street, Lima, O

TELEPHONE CALL, No. 84.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

J. C. CRONLEY will be a candidate for re-nomination to the office of COUNTY SURVEYOR on the Democratic ticket, subject to the decision of the Democratic primaries, April 2nd, 1900.

We are authorized to announce the name of C. E. CRAIG, as a candidate for COUNTY SURVEYOR, subject to the decision of the Democratic Primaries, April 2nd, 1900.

We are requested to announce the name of WILBUR BICKETT of Bath Township as candidate for SURVEYOR, subject to decision of Democratic primaries, April 2nd, 1900.

COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce the name of GEORGE D. KANAWL as a candidate for nomination for COMMISSIONER of Allen county, for second term subject to the decision of the Democratic county primary.

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

We are authorized to announce the name of I. B. STEMEN, of Sugar Creek township, as candidate for nomination for INFIRMARY DIRECTOR, for second term, subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election.

TRUSTS AND TARIFFS.

Trusts are formed to enrich their promoters at the expense of the people. Tariffs are made to protect trusts.

Destroy these protective tariffs and trusts will be destroyed and the people protected.

There have been many suggestions made for the control of trusts. Some of them have merit, others are unconstitutional, but a repeal of the tariffs, which make trust profitable would be not only constitutional, but effective.

The Republicans propose to forestall the Democrats on the trust question by advocating constitutional amendments. This is simply a trick to secure delay for many years and to allow the trusts an indefinite lease of life.

As a matter of fact, the Republican leaders desire to foster the trusts. From these combines came the campaign funds which elected McKinley in 1896. From them the Republicans expect to come the money with which to carry on the McKinley campaign in 1900.

If the Republicans are sincere in their expressed desire to control the trusts let them repeal the protective tariffs which foster and fatten the trusts.

They will do nothing of the kind. They are not sincere. Protection favors trusts and the Republicans favor protection. That is the situation in a nutshell.—[Toledo News.

Sam Jones has put the public mind to rest by declaring that he will never run for office on a party ticket again. In reply to a question as to whether he would again be a candidate for office he said:

I will never run for office as a party candidate. If I am ever again a candidate, it must be through a nomination made by free petition of the people. I will not accept a nomination from any convention or caucus nor will I aid in nominating any one by that system. I expect to be in "politics," working the cause of true education and I will be with that party or candidate that is looking most toward the light of Liberty and Equality.

The spirit that keeps partisan politics alive is the spirit of murder. The situation in Kentucky is the logical out-come of the partisan spirit. The next step toward liberty is non-partisan politics, direct nomination and direct legislation.

SAMUEL M. JONES,
Non-Partisan Socialist.

One might expect just such tommyrot as that from a one idead disappointed office seeker.

One Woman's Ruling Passion.

"There goes a woman," said the girl, "who hasn't a thought on earth except dress. I know that superior man attributes this particular weakness to all women—but it's a canard, as of course are nine out of ten of male estimates of women."

She conquered a refractory button on her glove before she continued: "But that woman who passed us is, without doubt, the most dress crazy woman I have ever met. She knows no topic save dress—can speak of no other subject. She spends one half of her time at her dressmaker's, and the other half is used in exploiting the handicraft of the modiste. Goodness only knows when she manages to get anything to eat. She's dead to every feeling, I believe, except that which has to do with dress. And what do you think she said Saturday? I met her as we were going out of a house of mourning. A young woman whom we both knew had died, and we had been at the funeral. Coming down the steps I noticed my friend, but the feeling of sorrow was too fresh upon me to permit anything more than a nod of recognition. For half a square we walked side by side. Then I said, 'Poor, dear Clara—alive and well one week ago, and now—and she's gone!'"

"'Yes,' answered my friend blandly, 'but wasn't she dressed beautifully? Really, it was a treat to see her!'"—Philadelphia Press.

A Matter of Temperature.

The little one's mother had said, "Now, doctor, if there is any rise of temperature"—she was great on temperature, by the way—"I will send for you at once. As you know, I have a clinical thermometer and can take the temperature myself without troubling you to come in for the purpose." Just as I was going to bed I was startled by a violent ring at the bell and, hastening to the door, saw a terrified domestic, who gasped: "Oh, sir, please, sir, do come round at once! Miss Marjory is worse. Missus said I was to tell you her temperature is 108 and is risin fast."

Scarcely waiting to put on my hat, I rushed round to the house of my little patient and discovered the whole family assembled in the sickroom awaiting the end of poor little Marjory, the mother wringing her hands in agony and crying dreadfully.

"What's the temperature now?" I almost shouted in my agitation.

"Oh," sobbed the mother, "I haven't dared to look since! My poor darling! It was 108, and they say that 105 is always fatal." And she broke down completely.

Without wasting any more time I turned down the blanket and—found that the thermometer had been thrust between the child's side and arm and the bulb imbedded in a freshly applied hot poultice!—Chambers' Journal.

On the Menu In Chile.

For several days I noticed the word "panqueque" upon the bill of fare at the hotel and did not know what it was. There is a brand of wine from one of the Chilian vineyards with that name, and I supposed it was perhaps the same thing referred to, although it was difficult to understand why it should appear among the desserts on the menu at the dinner table and on the bills of fare for breakfast. The best way to find out about such things is to try them, and the next morning, being in an experimental mood, I ordered a "panqueque," which, to our amazement, was an ordinary griddlecake. Then it dawned upon my dull perceptions that "panqueque" spelled pancake. I called the attention of the head waiter to the discovery, and he seemed quite astonished. He could speak English well and claimed to be familiar with the cuisine of America. Therefore he did not see anything unusual in my discovery, and I rather think he wrote the bill of fare himself, for he remarked in a surprised tone:

"What do you call a pancake in America?"—Cor. Chicago Record.

She Did Die Quick.

Miss Jennie Lee, the famous English actress, was once playing "Jo" in Scotland. She was in the midst of the long and harrowing death scene of poor Jo. The stage was darkened, and the limelight illuminated the pale features of the death stricken boy. People were sobbing all over the house.

Suddenly, to her consternation, Miss Lee heard the limelight man addressing her in a brawny Scotch whisper, audible to half the house.

"Dee quick, Miss Lee; dee quick!" he roared softly. "The limelight's gin oot!"

She did die quick, but it was for the purpose of making a speech to that limelight man which he said he would never forget.

The Butler Bible.

One of the interesting articles that each governor of Massachusetts transmits to his successor is the Butler Bible, the history of which General Butler wrote on the fly leaf as follows:

Jan. 1, 1884.

When I came into the executive chamber a year ago, I could not find a copy of the Holy Scriptures. I suppose each governor took his away with him. A friend gave me this. I leave it as a needed transmittendum to my successor in office, to be read by him and his successor, each in turn.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, Governor.

Pessimism Checked.

"No," he complained, "I have never succeeded in getting anything for nothing. I have always had to strive hard for everything that has come to me. I"—

"What about the mumps you had last winter?" his wife interrupted.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Soap has been in use for 3,000 years and is twice mentioned in the Bible. A few years ago a soap boiler's shop was discovered in Pompeii. The soap found in the shop had not lost all its efficacy, although it had been buried 1,800 years.

DECREE

Of Divorce Set Aside.

Judge Robb Reconsiders the Harrington Case.

The Wife Was Granted a Separation Yesterday, But Today She is Very Much Married.

The power of the courts has been manifested in the case of Catharine F. Harrington vs. James H. Harrington, which is an action for divorce. Yesterday morning Mrs. Harrington had a husband, yesterday afternoon she was given her freedom on the grounds contained in her petition, and today Judge Robb set aside the decree and the plaintiff again becomes the wife of the man from whom she was legally separated for the period of a few hours.

Mrs. Herrington filed her petition on Dec. 19, and charged her husband with brutal treatment, claiming that he repeatedly threatened to kill her and abused the children. She also said that he failed to provide the necessaries of life. The husband filed an answer which was a general denial of all his wife's allegations.

The matter rested there, Herrington having been enjoined from disposing of about $800 worth of property. Yesterday afternoon the case came up for hearing and Mrs. Herrington was granted a decree, $500 alimony and possession of most all of the personal property. The morning attorney Hamilton filed a motion to have the decree set aside, claiming his client was not aware that a date for trial had been set and that he had a good and valid defense. Judge Robb was satisfied with the causes set out and a journal entry was made setting aside the decree and holding the case for trial on the petition and answer.

CHECKS

He Had, But No Money.

M. A. Watts Arrested on Complaint of Peter Hill.

Prisoner is Charged With Having Obtained Fifteen Dollars Under False Pretense.

Constable Cremean this afternoon arrested M. A. Watts, a young man who is charged with having obtained fifteen dollars from Peter Hill under conditions which the law has established as a criminal offense. The complainant says that Watts came to him some time ago and asked to have a check for fifteen dollars cashed, claiming that he needed the money, but couldn't get it from the bank, which had closed for the day.

Hill knew Watts and readily consented to take the check, which was drawn on the City Bank of Lima. Watts returned several days later and asked if Hill still had the check. He naturally received a reply in the affirmative as it had been found when the check was presented that Watts had no money on deposit. Watts claimed that he had overdrawn his account without knowing it, but that he would exchange the check Hill had for one on another bank.

As soon as he had the check in his hand he tore it up and afterwards discovered that he hadn't one on the particular bank upon which he wished to draw. He said he would get one and left the building. After his departure Mr. Hill gathered up the pieces of the destroyed check and when Watts failed to return, gave them to Justice Duffield together with an affidavit. Watts hasn't been seen since, until last night when he returned to Lima, and today he was taken into custody by Constable Cremean. He will probably be given a hearing this afternoon.

FEDERAL COURT

Is Sought to be Dragged Into Taylor's Disgraceful Mess.

Cincinnati, Feb. 9—Former governor Bradley and attorney Mackoy appeared today before judge Taft, of the United States court of appeals, with a petition for an injunction against governor Beckham et. al., the case to be heard in Cincinnati next Monday.

WHITE PINE VANISHING.

Our Lumber Supply Must Come from Other Trees.

Minnesota is our last great source of white pine lumber, and its supply will be exhausted within the next five years if the present rate of consumption continues. The greatest staple in our lumber market seems destined to disappear. Maine, once the white pine state, ceased long ago to be a source of supply. The Michigan pineries were nearly exhausted five years ago and the lumbermen of Wisconsin say they expect to cut the last white pine in that state this winter on the Chippewa river. The disappearance of so large an industry will be a national misfortune. Only a few years ago there were eighty large sawmills in Fond du Lac, Eau Claire and Marathon, Wisconsin towns; but now all have disappeared, and the men who worked in connection with them have had to change their business or seek employment in other lumber regions. More than 15,000 men are cutting white pine in Minnesota this winter, and their wages amount to more than $450,000 a month. About 20,000 men are employed in the sawmills of Minneapolis, and over 40,000 men in the state make their living out of the lumber industry. They know that in a few years more they must find other work, and many talk already of following their present employers to the Pacific coast, where some of them are acquiring large interests in the lumber lands of Washington, Oregon and California. Thus an army of axmen will have crossed the continent, laying low the greatest pineries of the country. Thus far it has not paid Pacific coast lumbermen to send much of their product east, so their surplus has been sent to foreign markets. But when we begin to draw more largely upon the southern pines, and northern spruce and hemlock, it will certainly be profitable to send Pacific lumber to the eastern markets. There is for us no serious prospect of a lumber famine. The United States will continue to beat the world in the variety, excellence and abundance of its timber available for sawing. But we shall use a good deal of soft lumber not so desirable as white pine. This country should begin in earnest the study of methods of husbanding and cultivating our timber, so that we may always have an abundance. Lumber is wealth and it is comfort.—New York Sun.

Accidental Consequence of a Kiss.

Webster Snider of Sullivan went to Terre Haute, Ind., to have a piece of knitting needle removed from his arm, where it found lodgment when his sweetheart was playfully resisting his effort to kiss her. Snider says that when bidding the young lady good night he attempted to kiss her. She resisted, and there was a scuffle. He kissed her and in doing so ran his arm against the needle which she held in her hand. It penetrated the arm four or five inches, and eight inches of it broke off in the arm, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The X ray was used by the surgeon at Terre Haute, and the piece of the needle was removed.

BRIEF

Illness of H. F. Whitney

Terminated in His Death Early Last Evening.

The Deceased Was a Veteran Odd Fellow and Solar Lodge Will Conduct the Burial.

Henry F. Whitney, an aged and prominent citizen of the south side, died at his home, corner of Kibby and Jackson streets, at 7 o'clock last evening, Mr. Whitney, while at the south side hose house Sunday evening, was suddenly stricken with an attack of apoplexy and was removed to his home in a cab. He did not rally from the attack and death came peacefully and quietly last evening. The funeral services will be conducted at the residence by Rev. W. G. Smith, of the Main street Presbyterian Church, Saturday, the hour for the services to be determined later.

The deceased was born in New York State and for a number of years after being married, he was engaged in business at Versailles, O. He removed to this city about eight years ago and for several years was engaged in the grocery business on the south side. Later however, he dealt in real estate. He was aged 66 years, 9 months and 17 days and is survived by his wife, two daughters and four sons. The daughters are Mesdames Ingledue, of this city, and Farsht, of Northhampton, O. The sons are H. R. and Walter Whitney, of Denver, Colo.; Charles Whitney, of Versailles, O., and Bond Whitney, of Polo, O.

Mr. Whitney was a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge at Versailles, O., and Solar lodge of the south side, will have charge of the funeral services.

SECTION

Men Hold a Conference

And Discuss Plans for the Road Bed's Improvement.

Supervisor Shineman's Idea is Sure to Bear Good Fruit—Items of Interest to Railroad Men.

Supervisor Shineman of the Pittsburg, between this city and Crestline, has instituted an excellent plan of keeping the work of the section men up to a high standard. The road between the two cities named is divided into eighteen sections and the foreman of each was notified to meet at Upper Sandusky Saturday where an all day session was held. The foremen exchanged views and discussed such plans as were suggested for the improvement of the road bed, and in this way the men received much help from each other. Considerable work was mapped out for the spring and summer and wherever the road bed can be improved labor and material will be expended.

NOT AFFECTED BY IT.

The Pennsylvania company ticket agents are not affected by the order abolishing commissions as they have not had that privilege ever since 1890, when the Chicago and Alton Boycott was in force. At that time the order that no agent should receive a commission was issued and it is still in force. Then J. N. McCullough, the vice president of the Pennsylvania lines west, authorized Mr. Ford to ascertain from every ticket agent the amount of commissions he had been receiving, and to adjust the salaries, as far as practicable, on a basis that would make the salaries of the ticket agents about the same.

NOTES.

John A. Anderson, aged 71, was the first man to be retired under the new pension system of the Pennsylvania railroad. He had been superintendent for a number of years of the relief department. Another officer to go was Joseph M. Coate, Master Mechanic of the Northern Central division. He had served the road four years longer than Mr. Anderson, but is four years younger.

The engineers on the Pennsylvania railroad have gone quietly to work to get an advance in wages, claiming that the men on the Panhandle and P., Ft. W. & C. get more money.

McCOMB

May Re-enter Politics.

Republicans Urging Him to Enter Mayoralty Race.

Republican Candidates for Office of Street Commissioner Will be Thick Again.

During the last several days there have been a number of secret conferences in the Republican camp, and the coming spring campaign has been the topic of discussion. Several members of the party have had the audacity to shy their castors into the mayoralty arena without consulting the pleasure of the bosses, and the latter are not satisfied with the outlook. L. H. Rogers, has been electioneering for several weeks, and Wheat Jackson and his support are under suspicion. They are slated for slaughter at the Republican primary. Those who pose as the "wise guys" intend to drag Billy McComb, who has served three terms as mayor, into the mess. They consider Billy the strongest victim, and they want to reduce the Democratic majority that annihilated their Republican candidate two years ago, be the reduction ever so slight.

‡ ‡ ‡

The G. O. P. brethren are not only worried about the "small potatoes" that threatened to queer the mayoralty fight, but there is trouble brewing among the squadron of candidates for the office of street commissioner. Republican candidates for this job are getting thicker than fleas on a mangy dog's back, and already some very dirty work has been reported to the bosses. Long knives are concealed in many sleeves and some rare fun is anticipated by the Democrats who enjoy the G. O. P.'s troubles as heartily as the Boers enjoy Johnny Bull's disasters.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

House Passes the Clark Local Option Bill With Votes to Spare.

Columbus, O., Feb. 8.—In the house the entire day was devoted to the consideration of the Clark bill for local option in wards and municipalities.

Members of the W. C. T. U. filled the ladies' gallery. The vote on the motion by Mr. Russell to refer the bill to the judiciary committee was a test vote, and the defeat of the motion, by 55 nays to 49 yeas, showed that the bill would go through, although it requires 56 votes to pass a bill.

All debate having been cut off by the previous question being demanded on the discussion of the Russell motion to recommit the bill and carried, the vote on final passage immediately followed the test vote. The bill received a margin of three more than enough votes to pass it, the result being 59 yeas to 40 nays.

Those who voted for the bill were: Democrats—Berry of Knox, Booth of Monroe, Brumbaugh of Darke, Clyburn of Highland, Collier of Holmes, Garrison of Brown, Irvin of Ross, McKee of Noble, Manchester of Mahoning, Raub of Marion, Ross of Putnam, Simpson of Guernsey and Willis of Wayne. Republicans—Allen of Fulton, Ankeney of Greene, Armstrong of Belmont, Arthur of Union, Brick of Cuyahoga, Brown of Paulding, Buell of Columbiana, Clark of Franklin, Clement of Medina, Cole of Hancock, Comings of Lorain, Crafts of Perkins, Davies of Jackson, Davis of Cuyahoga, Demuth of Lucas, Duff of Tuscarawas, Duval of Jefferson, Glenn of Cuyahoga, Hammil of Harrison, Hendley of Hamilton, Heywood of Franklin, Holaday of Clinton, Kinsman of Trumbull, LeFever of Morgan, Love of Erie, McKinnon of Ashtabula, Metzger of Stark, Middleswart of Washington, Mauck of Lawrence, Myers of Montgomery, Painter of Wood, Phase of Cuyahoga, Pool of Logan, Rankin of Clark, Rankin of Fayette, Ramsdle of Vinton, Riegle of Wood, Scott of Summit, Smith of Delaware, Thomas of Huron, Tuller of Franklin, Walters of Van Wert, Whitacre of Warren, Willis of Hardin, Wilson of Adams and Reynolds of Lake—59.

Those who voted in the negative were: Democrats—Adams of Coshocton, Adkins of Allen, Adkins of Pickaway, Atherton of Montgomery, Barlow of Butler, Bell of Licking, Brown of Mercer, Castle of Crawford, Cline of Clermont, Dearman of Williams, Dean of Sandusky, Finck of Perry, Gear of Wyandotte, Gehrett of Henry, Goard of Ashland, Gray of Muskingum, Hater of Hamilton, McElhinney of Tuscarawas, Magee of Ottawa, Meiber of Seneca, O'Neill of Hamilton, Partington of Shelby, Rothe of Hamilton, Sellin of Hamilton, Schneider of Auglaize, Sharp of Fairfield, Silvey of Muskingum and Warwick of Butler. Republicans—Haner of Madison, Hoffheimer, Hunt, Kreis and Lenworth of Hamilton, Mackenzie of Cuyahoga, McCormick of Scioto, Merion of Franklin, Price of Athens, Roberts of Cuyahoga, Russell of Meigs and Smith of Cuyahoga—40.

Absent or not voting: Democrats—Ainsworth of Defiance, Hunter of Richland, Taylor of Preble and Swain of Hamilton. Republicans—Chapman of Gallia, Griffin of Lucas, Hagenbuck of Champaign, McCurdy of Miami, Pollock and Snyder of Stark and Tilden of Cuyahoga—11.

Mr. Bell, of Pickaway, will introduce a bill to appropriate from the general revenues of the state $5,000 in 1900 and $5,000 in 1901 for the improvement of Buckeye lake park by dredging and deepening the channels for boats. Mr. Bell also has a bill providing that cases in court relating to the administration or settlement of estates may be taken up out of their order to be disposed of.

The committee on taxation recommended indefinite postponement of the bill to have decennial appraisers begin their work 60 days earlier than heretofore, which was agreed to. The same fate befel the bill to require adjoining land owners to properly maintain line fences.

A bill to prohibit the payment of employes in script passed the house by a vote of 63 to 30. It is aimed at company stores.

Senate Proceedings.

The Republicans of the senate indefinitely postponed Senator Lawrence's bill providing that common pleas courts, in appointing committees to examine county commissioners reports shall select one farmer. The vote stood 13 to 10 for postponement. All the Democrats present voted for the bill.

Senator Royer introduced a bill intended to facilitate the compromising of claims for damages for overcharges of railroads. The object of the bill is to save court expenses.

In the senate Mr. Patterson presented a joint resolution providing that when the legislature adjourns next Friday at noon it be until Tuesday at 4:30 p. m. in order that the Republicans may have an opportunity to attend the Lincoln day banquet of the State Republican league at Cincinnati. It was adopted.

Senator Cohen introduced a bill proposing to increase the compensation of Supreme court judges from the present rate, $4,000, to $6,000, and also increasing that of the lieutenant governor from $800 to $1,800 per annum.

Turf Winners.

At New Orleans—Our Nellie, Van Brunt, Voyageur, Sad Sam, Ed Gartland II, Aratar.

At Oakland, Cal.—Katie Gibbons, Southern Girl, Flora Bird, David Tenny, Peace, Toribio.

LOCAL AND CLIMATIC

Nothing but a local remedy or change of climate will cure Catarrh. Get the well known ELY'S CREAM BALM

WANTED.

WANTED—A good boy for Saturday. Inq. 209 South Main.

AGENTS WANTED—Must be all or part time in a business that you can make from $75.00 to $250.00 per month; no capital necessary, exclusive rights to county; address Wm. Gentry, General Agent, Ohio, and I will call on you.

FOR RENT—6 room house on Spring street; good well; half square of Central school; rent $8 per month. Enquire at 530 north Union street.

WANTED—To introduce a new line of official capital in the most popular Life Insurance Company of the kind in the state; any party to bring a good record can secure good job with good pay and permanent. Address Box 37, City.

FOR RENT—Ideal home for small family; 10 rooms, hot and cold water, bath, gas, furnace, etc. Inquire 1000 Wayne street.

WANTED—Shoemaker at [illegible] corner of High and [illegible] avenue.

HELP WANTED—Male. [illegible] to travel in central [illegible] work; no back salaries. No [illegible] commission business. First class [illegible] STANDARD PUBLISHING CO., [illegible]

FOR SALE—A steam heat [illegible] a residence of 10 or 12 rooms. Also a steam radiator. Enquire of Vicory at Star Iron Works.

MONEY TO LOAN—In [illegible] on diamonds, watches, jewelry, [illegible] furniture, pianos, organs, mandolins and all kinds of personal property of value. All kinds of [illegible] goods cheap.

COPELAND LOAN OFFICE
10 N. Main St.

LOST—A pocketbook containing [illegible] between Rhoads's store on north Main and McKinley and there north on Pine. Finder will leave at Rhoads' store [illegible]

FOR SALE—Ladies and children's [illegible] from 25 to 50 cents. Ladies' [illegible] these were $3.00 to $5.00. [illegible] the job lot from Kelsey's Cloak and Suit Store. Goods Cleaned and will sell at very low [illegible] Kelly's, 230 and Market street.

INSURANCE STATEMENT.

STATE OF OHIO,
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
Columbus, Feb. 1, 1900.

I, W. S. MATTHEWS, Superintendent of Insurance of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the Fidelity and Casualty Company, located at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, has complied in all respects with the laws of this State, relating to Life Companies other than Life, incorporated by other States of the United States, and is authorized to transact the appropriate business of Fidelity and Casualty Insurance in this State, in accordance with law, during the current year. The condition of said company on the 31st day of December, of the year next preceding the date hereof, is shown by the statement, sworn to and filed by said company in this department, pursuant to the provisions of Revised Statutes of Ohio, to be as follows:

Aggregate amount of available assets	[illegible]
Aggregate amount of liabilities (except capital, including reserve for insurance)	[illegible]
Net Assets	[illegible]
Amount of actual paid-up capital	[illegible]
Surplus	[illegible]
Amount of Income for the year in cash	[illegible]
Amount of Expenditures for the year in cash	[illegible]

(SEAL) IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused my official seal to be affixed, the day and year first above written.

W. S. MATTHEWS,
Superintendent of Insurance.

J. H. SPITLER, Agent at Lima, Ohio.

Application For Parole.

Notice is hereby given that T. F. Robinson a prisoner now confined in the Ohio Penitentiary, has been recommended to be heard by the Warden and Chaplain as worthy of consideration for parole, and application will be for hearing on and after March 1st, 1900.

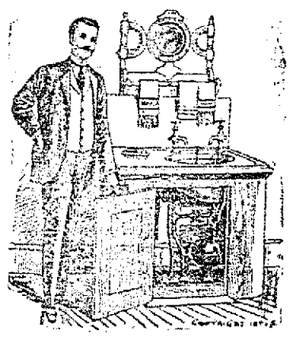
Sm-5t

Miss Fay Tonight at the Opera House.

Miss Fay's mysterious gift has been much discussed since her arrival in Lima. Her wonderful answers to questions about things she does not know anything about or could not, has thoroughly bewildered everybody. She will give two more performances here tonight and tomorrow, and by special request will give a matinee for ladies only on Friday afternoon to enable ladies to consult her on subjects of a delicate nature, or perhaps answer those who may feel diffident about asking questions before a regular evening audience.

STREET LOUNGER.

A rube party was the program of the Idlewild Club at the home of Mr. Frank Bowers last night. The boys and girls were dressed as typical farmers. A bounteous luncheon was served at 11:30.



Foresters.

The encampment of Royal Foresters will meet in the Denze block, Thursday evening at 8:00 o'clock. All members who signed the charter roll will please attend.

J. W. PHILLIPS,
9-2t Maj.-Gen. of Ohio.

REMAINS

Of Fireman Pugh Arrive

Funeral Services to be Held Friday Afternoon.

When the Collision Occurred Pugh was Shoveling Coal Into the Engine's Fire-Box.

Undertaker Grosjean and William Pugh returned to this city from Detroit over the C. H. & D. at 2:20 o'clock this morning, bringing with them the remains of the latter's son, Fireman John Pugh, who was killed in the D. & L. N. wreck near Detroit yesterday morning, an account of which appeared in the TIMES-DEMOCRAT last evening. The body was taken to Grosjean's parlors and this morning was removed to the home of the deceased's parents, No. 905 east High street, where the funeral services will be conducted by Rev. Swanson, of the Congregational church, at 1:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Interment will be made in Woodlawn cemetery. The deceased was born at Gomer, this county, 32 years ago.

Concerning the accident in which the unfortunate fireman lost his life the Detroit Evening News says:

"An open switch, supposed to be due to the carelessness of section men, was responsible for the death this morning of John Pugh, a locomotive fireman, of Lima, O.

"The Detroit & Lima Northern train for Lima left the Fort street depot at 7:42 o'clock this morning. While on the Union Terminal tracks at the switch leading to the Solvey Process Co. plant in Delray, the engine followed by two passenger couches, ran into a train of 29 freight cars that were standing on the siding. The train was going at a speed of about 12 miles an hour. A car loaded with brick at the end of the freight train bore the brunt of the collision.

"Fireman John Pugh was shoveling coal into the furnace at the time of the collision. The shock threw him back into the tender and then his almost lifeless body was pitched back in front of the open door of the furnace.

"Dr. Clippert, of Delray, was called, made a hurried examination, and ordered him sent to the Sanitarium, where he died at 9:30. It was found that Pugh's spine had been fractured at the base and his hip broken. He was conscious up to the time of his death. He was 31 years of age, married and lived at 849 Wayne street, Lima, Ohio. His wife was telegraphed for, and will arrive this afternoon.

"Engineer William Halney escaped unhurt. One of the passengers had his cheek bruised. The engine was badly wrecked."

EVENTS.

(Continued from eighth page.)

tained Tuesday evening by Miss Delia Remachle at her home on east Market street. Miss Zelma O'Dell won first prize and Miss Zella Davis won the consolation prize, after which luncheon was served. Mrs. W. H. Sites will entertain the club next week.

Miss Gertrude Gerard will be the charming hostess to a select number of her friends this evening at her home on south Jackson street. The guests of honor will be Miss Lola Amann, of Wapakoneta, and Miss Cora Mathias, of Tiffin.

Dr. and Mrs. D. H. Sullivan were host and hostess for the F. S. E. Club on Tuesday evening, Mr. and Mrs. Asa Catt being substitutes for absent members. After progressive pedro, all enjoyed a fine supper.

The Etude Musical Club were very pleasantly entertained on Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. Ed. DuGray. Six numbers were on the program and then light refreshments followed.

The Unique Club will meet on Friday evening with Mrs. Frank Morris, of west Spring street.

The Bay View party arranged for next week has been postponed indefinitely.

Cow.

For Sale—A No. 1 family milk cow, just fresh. Call at 531 north Elizabeth street. t&wtw,m&tnw

BANQUETTED

By Knights of Columbus

Were the Wives, Sisters and Sweethearts of the Members.

The First Ladies' Social was a Grand Success and was Enjoyed by Many Out of Town Guests.

The handsome quarters of the Knights of Columbus were the scene last night of gay festivities, the occasion being the first ladies' social given under the auspices of that organization. Including the local knights and their ladies, and guests from out of town, there were about 150 present, and the affair is voted one of the most happy social events that has taken place in Lima for many moons. The arrangements carried into effect the most ardent hopes of those who had it in charge, and from first to last good cheer reigned supreme.

The banquet hour was a delightful one, as it introduced a repast which the most confirmed disciple of Epicurus could do naught but praise, seasoned as it was with toasts in which wit and eloquence abounded. Grand Knight Joseph A. Dutton delivered the address of welcome in a spirit which added to the warmth of the reception, manifested in so many ways. Rev. A. E. Manning followed with a response to the toast, "Our Mission," his remarks tending to attune the hearts of the knights with the object of the organization: a betterment of conditions morally, mentally and spiritually. Much on the same line of thought was the toast of Clement A. Steine, of Wapakoneta, who found many bright thoughts in the subject of "Fraternity." M. J. Sullivan's toast on "Our Guests, the Ladies," was a gem, delivered in his usual eloquent style, and it brought forth the remark that he had always been solid with the men, and now he was solid for good and all with the ladies. Dr. Thomas Hart, of Cincinnati, deputy Supreme Knight, closed with a toast on "Chivalry," and his remarks beamed with the good thoughts which such a subject would awaken in one so capable of handling it. Dr. Hart had discovered, to his surprise, that Mr. Sullivan was a bachelor, and he asked permission therefore to unthread a few ideas of one who "had had experience," and begged the genial county clerk to go and do likewise.

The banquet was served under the direction of the Oak caterers Brooker and Kepler and the menu was as follows:

Sliced cold turkey, Sliced Cold Ham,
Bread and butter squares,
Chicken salad,
Olives, Celery, Pickles,
Ice cream, K. of C. moulds,
Assorted cakes,
Coffee
Orange frappe served during evening.

The toasts were interspersed with selections by the Knights of Columbus quartette, which includes Walter M. Cooney, Edward Christen, James E. Weadock and Leo A. Christen Other musical numbers were a tenor solo by Mr. Weadock; a soprano solo by Miss May O'Connor. During the evening and for the dancing which followed, the excellent orchestra of Prof. Eddie Frey was again in evidence and its praises as usual are sung on every hand.

The out of town guest list included the following: Thos. Ryan, of New York; James Cooney, of Columbus; Thomas Conlin and James McManus, of Toledo; John A. Walsh, Mrs. John F. Lindeman and Mrs. Arnold B. King, of Delphos; John J. Salmon, Theodore Lange, T. C. Riley, Miss Nellie Guy and Miss Nap Carrodan, of St. Marys; Miss Nellie O'Day, of Elmira, N. Y., Mr. and Mrs. Clement A. Stueve, of Wapakoneta; Dr. Thomas P. Hart and Edward A. Grover, of Cincinnati; Knights and Ladies August Stechschulte, of Leipsic; F. G. Kahle, Chas. Binkman, H. J. Schmitschulte, of Ottawa; John J. Connaughton, of Wapakoneta; E. M Boyle, D. Roach, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Black, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Kelly, Misses Margaret Canfield, Nellie Fitzgerald and Lena Karst, of Findlay.

Notice.

Ladies Auxiliary to the Knights of St. John will present the, "Milk-maids' Convention," this evening in the basement of St. Rose school. All the members are especially invited. Program commences promptly at 8 o'clock.

MARY AGNES BURNS.

THE REASON

King Solomon's Mines

Are Selling Their Stock on the Installment Plan

And Why They Agree to Refund the Money Invested in "Series A" Stock With Interest at Four Per Cent.

Several times during the past few days I have been asked why it is that I am selling stock in King Solomon's mines on the installment plan, and why the company agrees to refund the investment made with interest. I want to answer these questions as frankly as the inquiries have been made. My associates and myself have thus far furnished all the money necessary to consolidate these properties, but our means are not unlimited, although by no means exhausted.

Realizing that in this matter, as in all large ventures, the company sooner or later must become a borrower, we determined to select our creditor. We had all of us had more or less experience in raising money in the east and were familiar with the dangers and expense incurred in making loans in the usual manner. In the first place if we wanted $1,000,000 they would expect the property to be mortgaged to secure the loan of this amount. The mortgage would have to bear 4 per cent interest at least. Then they would sell these bonds at about 70c on the dollar. Financial result: Our property mortgaged for $1,000,000 at 4 per cent and only $700,000 to show for it. Their next demand would be for the pooling of all stock until the bonds were redeemed, thus eliminating the voting power of the stock and virtually placing the management of our property out of our hands until the bonds were paid. That is giving the control of the shaping of the destiny of the company into other hands during the most critical period of its existance. Knowing the history of such deals we could, in fancy, see ourselves frozen out entirely before the bonds were paid off. We determined to avoid these known dangers. Right here let me digress to pay a tribute to the sagacity of as great a financier as Ohio ever produced, the late Senator Calvin S. Brice. Mr. Brice and his operations were the wonder of Wall street financiers and brokers. When he controlled the destiny of the Lake Erie & Western railway many attempts were made to raid his stock or to force certain combinations inimical to the interests of the road, but they were always unsuccessful. The reason for this was very simple. Mr. Brice never allowed Wall street a chance to finance his deals. He did that himself. Upon his books were over 3,000 estates who had confidence in his integrity and ability to direct his various enterprises. These people only wanted their money safely invested, and left the voting of their stock entirely with Mr. Brice. The result was that he, and he alone, controlled and shaped the destiny of the enterprise, and was always in a position to safeguard the interests of his constituancy.

It is along these lines that I expect to work. I am borrowing this money from the people at the same rate of interest I would have to pay to the trust companies, (4 per cent.) and I hope to have a constituancy who will have confidence in me as I have the most implicit confidence in them.

As that greatest of American citizens, the revered Lincoln, believed in the common people, so do I believe in them and feel the nearer I am to them the safer I am. In regard to installment payments I will say that we prefer to have payments made in this way for various reasons. In the first place it gives to everyone a chance to become associated with us, and again we do not need the money all at one time and prefer our stockholders to have the use of their own money until we do need it. Our building operations will cover a period of many months and all we need is to know that when the month comes around we have a sufficint income to add to the production of our mines to enable us to meet the current months expenditures and contracts.

If any one will examine the Rocky Monntain Range from Mexico to British Columbia they will discover that there has never been a failure to develope great dividend paying mines wherever there has existed the two essentials, viz: a large body of ore and an abundance of power. With these essentials failure can only come because of incompetency or dishonesty. Of course you cannot all of you become as well posted on the holdings and advantages of this company as I am so the question naturally resolves itself down to this: Have you sufficient confidence in my judgment and integrity to place your money in my hands for investment in these mines and their attendant industries? I promise to return to you out of the operations thus set in force all the money you invest with interest and to leave you at the end of that time with a good dividend paying stock that has practically cost you nothing. I am aware this is an unusual offer, but when you stop to consider the safeguard thrown around my own investment by having as our creditors our own personal friends and fellow townsmen, you will conclude after all that we are getting full value for all we give. There is not a man in Lima who is able to do so, who could make a better, safer or more remunerative investment than to put $100 a month into this company for seven months and carry 10,000 shares of this stock. I know that in less than five years the company will be paying at least 20 per cent on its face value, so is it any wonder that I am constantly advising my friends, business associates and townsmen to buy this stock. J. B. TOWNSEND.

Ladies' Day Saturday.

I desire to extend to the ladies of Lima and vicinity a cordial invitation to visit the exhibit of the products of King Solomon's mines, now displayed in the offices of the company under the City Bank. The offices have been especially fitted up for this social visit with the ladies, and not a single member of the male persuasion, excepting our regular office force, will be able to gain admitance between the hours of 10 a. m. and 5 p. m. I have selected Saturday, Feb. 10, so that the teachers of our schools may be able to avail themselves of this invitation, and I sincerely hope as many as possibly can will be present. Mrs. Townsend and her sister, Miss Rumple, join with me in this invitation, and will be present to greet our friends, the ladies.

9-3t JAMES B. TOWNSEND.

Annual Report of Treasurer for 1899.

LIMA OHIO, JAN. 3, 1899.

Amount in general fund		$103.93
Received from reception	$3.68	
Received from quilting	15.15	
Donation from Glover & Winter	2.00	
All other sources	91.38	
Total amount received	$157.21	157.21
Total amount in general fund		$261.14
Disbursements—		
Transferred to relief fund	$ 70.00	
All other disbursements	123.36	
Total amount disbursed	$193.36	193.36
Balance in general fund		$67.77
Amount in relief fund Jan. 1, 1899	$8.71	
Received from all sources	77.60	
Total amount in relief fund	$86.31	
Cash expended for relief	60.39	
Balance in relief fund	$25.92	25.92
Estimated value of relief other than money	$89.17	
Total amount of relief in cash	60.39	
Total amount of relief expended during year	149.56	
Total amount disbursement during the year	272.92	
Amount in memorial fund		32.00
Total amount cash in treasury		$125.96

Jan. 3, 1900. ANNA WILLOWER, Treas.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Case No. 9758

Ex. Doc. 12 Page 191

Thomas Keville, plaintiff, vs. Paulina Kemper, defendant. } Allen Common Pleas.

By virtue of an order of sale, issued from the court of Common Pleas, of Allen county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at the east door of the court house in Lima, Allen county, Ohio, on

SATURDAY, THE 10th DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1900.

Between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock p. m., the following described lands and tenements, situated in the city of Lima, Allen county, state of Ohio, and described as follows, to-wit:

Situated in the city of Lima and state of Ohio to-wit:—Ten (10) feet off the south side of in-lot number twenty-two hundred and sixty-four (2,264) and thirty (30) feet off of the north side of in-lot number twenty-two hundred and sixty-five (2,265) in Kibby's addition of out lots number two hundred and thirty-two (232) of out-lots to said city. The same being situated on east side of south Elizabeth street, between Kibby and Vine streets. House number 747.

Appraised at $2,400.00.
Terms of Sale—Cash.

E A. BOGART, Sheriff,
Allen County, Ohio.

Lima, Ohio, February 5, 1900.
John H. Klatte, plaintiff's attorney.
w6th 4t

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of Charles W. Watt, deceased.

The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as administratrix of the estate of Chas W. Watt, late of Allen county, Ohio, deceased.

Dated this 6th day of February, A. D., 1900.

9-6w. MARTHA E. WATT, Administratrix.

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of Cyrus C. Pierson, deceased. The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as executor of the estate of Cyrus C. Pierson, late of Allen County, Ohio, deceased.

Dated this 5th day of February A. D. 1900.

9-6wks HARRY L. BUCHANAN, Executor.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

Effect of Altitude.

Perhaps no state in the union has climate so much to do with the character of the people as in Colorado, is the contention of a writer in "Ainslee's He says in part "Go into Colorado, climb the long ascent from the level of the Missouri, and then as you emerge from the train into the handsomely improved streets and among the unsurpassed brick and stone residences of Denver feel your head swim with the lofty altitude and the rarefied air, then realize that the miners went on a mile further into the air, that they are working and taking out millions of dollars of gold to the present day a mile higher in the air, at Cripple Creek, at Leadville and a dozen other places, it will make you pause to think what exaltation there is in dwelling there always, what staying powers the pioneers must have had. Wait a day or so, until the vertigo has passed away, and the exhilaration comes to you that always comes when you have climbed a mountain and stood upon its top and gazed out over a wide world that expands below you; then you will begin to feel that electric, that nervous surcharge, that indomitable undiscouragable, almost towering spirit of elevation and still further elevation that makes Colorado almost the liveliest, the most irrepressible, the most determined element in the American body, social and politic"

Suth-er-land's Eagle Eye Save cures sore eyes, styes and granulated lids. It strengthens weak eyes in both old and young. It allays all inflamation. It gives a pleasing feeling about the eyes and makes the vision clear and distinct T. N. Cunningham, 136 north Main street.

In a Trying Position.

She (in affright)—"Oh, Tom, why do you make such awful faces at me?" He (contritely)—"I can't help it, dear My eyeglasses are falling off and I don't want to let go of your hands."—Stray Stories.

JAPAN'S BIG MERCHANT MARINE.

Astonishing Progress of the Former Hermit Kingdom on the Seas.

From the Buffalo Express According to an official list of the merchant vessels of Japan, which has just been issued, there are now 3,027 boats in service. Of this number 1,995 are registered, aggregating 613,300 tons Of the 674 registered steamers 530 are below 1,000 tons gross, while the others vary from 1,000 to between 6,000 and 7,000 tons Of the sailing vessels 1,291 are below 300 tons and only one rates between 1,000 and 2,000 tons As regards material, 128 steamers are built of iron, 88 of steel, 10 are composite, while the remainder are of wood All the sailing vessels are of wood except the largest, which is of steel This boat was built last year at Nagasaki. Up to the present time Japanese shipyards have constructed in steel or iron only two steamers of over 6,000 tons, two steamers of between 1 000 and 2,000 tons, and thirty-two other smaller steel or iron steam vessels. In the dockyards thirteen vessels of cruiser or gunboat type, totaling 21,600 tons, have been launched since 1885, the largest being the cruiser Hashidate, of 4 277 tons. There are seventy-three ship-building yards in Japan.

Electricity on the Farm.

Electricity has recently been employed on the royal farms in Prussia for operating the plows, and the expense has been found to be considerably less than when steam was used There is an electric motor to drive the winding drums, which is mounted on a motor wagon, also driven by electricity. In some tests made on heavy soil which was plowed to a depth of from eight to ten inches, it was found that a speed of three feet per second for the plow could be secured and that the cost ranged over $20 where steam plowing was done

There isn't enough meat on some arguments to make an intellectual bite

WALKER'S TONIC is the link that picks up the vital force of man in his run-down state and binds him to health and strength by recuperating the brain, regulating the action of the heart and nourishing the nervous system. T. N. Cunningham, 136 N. Main street.

Twentieth Century Dates.

The twentieth century, which will begin on Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1901, will have 24 leap years, the greatest number possible February will have five Sundays three times—1920, 1948 and 1976. The earliest possible date on which Easter can occur is March 22. The last time it occurred on that date was 1818. The latest that Easter can occur is April 25. It will occur but one time in the coming century on that date—1943. The middle day of the century will be Jan. 1, 1951. There will be 380 eclipses during the coming century. In 1935 there will be seven eclipses There will be eight solar eclipses visible in the United States—1918, 1923, 1925, 1945, 1954, 1979, 1984 and 1991. There will be 12 transits of Mercury There will be no transit of Venus until 2004.

The Perils of Electricity.

When one of the Edison electric plants in New York caught fire the other evening, the firemen were compelled to let it burn until the current supplied to it from another source could be cut off. If they had squirted water on it, a current of electricity 600 volts strong would have traveled along the stream, burning up the hose and killing every human being it came in contact with.—Philadelphia Times

Novel Use For Megaphones.

A novel use for megaphones has been found in New York, where they have been tested by contractors engaged in the erection of tall buildings to converse with workmen far up among the beams and rafters. At the Cathedral of St. John the Divine the contractor converses with workmen 150 feet AWAY.

SELECTIONS

FEEDING THE GUNS.

How British Troops In Action Are Supplied With Ammunition.

If it were not that there is a very excellent and elaborate system of supplying soldiers with ammunition during the course of a fight, it would be almost hopeless to attack any portion Modern cartridges are very heavy things to carry. The long bullet, the heavy brasswork of the case and the weight of the wads and powder all combine to produce an article which, though it is of small compass, is very weighty

When our soldiers are attacking a Boer position, their operations require that each man shall have a large supply of ammunition This must all be carried forward as the fight progresses The Boer intrenched upon a hilltop may have the largest supply of his ammunition by his side, and he is not weighted down by it, as our soldiers are when storming a position

During a protracted fight the British soldier is in most instances compelled to fire away all the ammunition which he is personally able to carry An ordinary private carries 100 rounds Just before an action when heavy firing is expected, this 100 rounds is supplemented by 50 more from the battalion reserve of 77 rounds per man Thus each private advances into battle carrying no less than 150 possible dealers of death

Whenever a soldier falls or is wounded he is immediately stripped of his ammunition and it is at once distributed among the men who are still capable of carrying on the fight The reserve ammunition for each battalion is carried in four carts and on the backs of two pack mules When an action appears imminent a forward reserve called a British reserve is formed

This consists of two carts taken from each of the four battalions composing the brigade The special reserve is placed under an officer selected for the occasion. In the event of any of the battalions becoming detached from the brigade they receive their own carts back again

In addition to the above there is always with the regular ammunition column 77 rounds for each man and a further supply is carried in the ammunition pack of 55 rounds per man Accordingly the total amount carried in the field for each infantry soldier works out at 360 rounds

The men who actually bring up the cartridges to their comrades of the fighting line are selected from each company for their strength and agility The duty of bringing up supplies of ammunition during an engagement is a very arduous one, and only the most physically fit are able to attempt it

The mules which accompany a battalion are supposed to get within 500 yards of the men in action and the carts to within 1,000 yards—London Mail

Safety of Railway Travel.

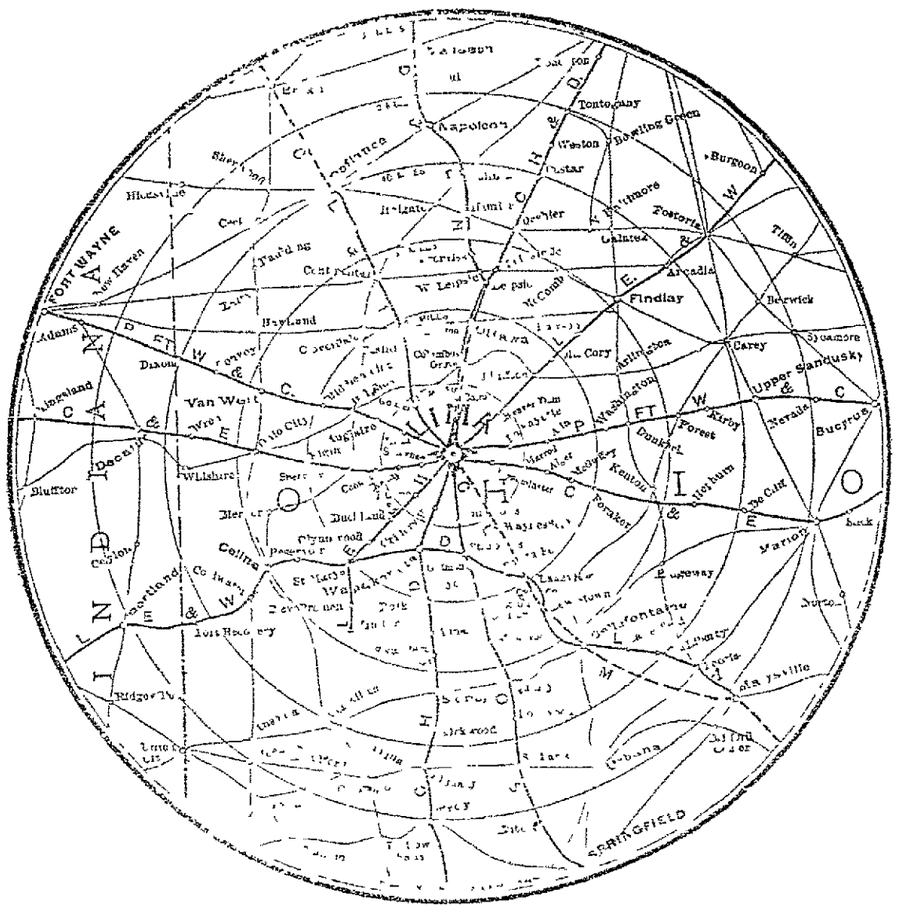
"I don't know of any safer pastime than railway travel," said Auditor Curry of the Nickel Plate road recently. The reports of the Interstate commerce commission show that out of 2,000 000 passengers one man is killed each year, and that one in 200 000 is hurt That means all manner of hurts, broken legs as well as broken fingers and an occasional bump from rolling out of an upper berth Why, more men get hurt walking along the streets by bricks falling on them or by stumbling over stray dogs or being run over by bicycle riders than receive injuries on railroads Here is the practical result The accident insurance companies pay double damage to a man hurt on the railways—they know perfectly well the inconsiderable percentage of such risks And the best risks are commercial travelers They know exactly how to travel and for that reason damage comes to a drummer as seldom as teeth to a hen."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

The Baronet Tells How He Slept, a Beggar, in City Hall Park.

"And the poor fellows I met those nights that I slept in city hall park Unfortunate as I was, I'd give something to know what became of them afterward—whether God was as good to them afterward as he has been to me, and whether they are the better for the lesson of adversity" These are the words of Millionaire Sir Thomas Lipton in Leslie's Weekly "Those days in New York were hard—hard in a way that you could scarcely imagine Many and many a night did I stand outside the windows of the Fifth Avenue, wondering what the rooms inside were like, and whether I'd ever have money enough to be able to afford to sleep in one for just a night. Yet through all the storm of trouble and sorrow I never lost courage. There was something in my bones that seemed to tell me that I should get there at last. It was a kind of instinct, I suppose, or a touch of the bulldog—goodness only knows I don't know that I ever felt so cut to the heart as in that morning when, nervous and trembling—I'd eaten nothing for nearly two days—I entered the office of a banker—rich then and richer now—in search of a situation. I've never forgotten how he looked up, glared at me over his glasses, growled, 'Turn that fellow out!' and walked away I met that man at a dinner the other night—thirty years older, but the same, boys, always the same That kind of animal never changes except for hair and wrinkles. He came up smiling, silky, obsequious I remembered his name. I knew him again. He began to stammer a clumsy apology, and his apology was more unendurable than the original affront." "Yet those days in New York were not without their results," remarked one of the group

Map Showing Railroads and all Stations Within a Radius of Sixty Miles of LIMA, OHIO.



Why Lima is a Good City for Wholesale Business

It is located in northwestern Ohio, with direct railroad connection with every county in the state, and with every part of the United States.

Twenty (20) local freight trains arrive and leave Lima every day except Sunday, Lima being a division point on all lines.

Forty-six (46) passenger trains in and out of Lima every day.

Seventy-five to one hundred through freight trains pass through Lima every day

The following Express Companies handle business out of Lima to all points at one rate.

Adams Express Company
American Express Company.
National Express Company
Pacific Express Company.
Southern Express Company.
United States Express Company.
Wells-Fargo Express Company.

Why Lima is a Good City for Manufacturing Industries

It has two direct lines to the Jackson County Coal Fields, and one line to the Hocking Coal Fields

COAL IS CHEAP

It is a direct shipping point to any part of the United States

It has abundance of natural gas
It has manufactured gas at low cost
It has a good electric light and power plant
It has cheap curde and fuel oil
It has water facilities to meet all needs
It has the best fire department in the state

IT HAS SEVEN RAILROADS.

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad
Columbus, Lima & Milwaukee Railway
Detroit & Lima Nothern Railway
Erie Railway
Lake Erie & Western Railroad.
Ohio Southern Railroad.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway

POSTOFFICE SCHEDULE.

Mails are closed at the Lima post office for points designated at the following hours:

A. M.		P. M.
1·30		9.15
3 15	NEW YORK	2 15
7 00		3·00
11.15		4·15
8·15		9.15
7·00	PHILADELPHIA	2.15
1·30	BOSTON	9.15
3:15		1.10
7:00		2.15
11:15		3.00
		4:15
3.15		9.15
7:00	PITTSBURG	2.15
12:45		2:45
1·30	CHICAGO	4:15
9.10		
10:50		
1:30		2:45
5.00	ST. LOUIS	3:40
9:10		
10:50		
12m		
1:30		4:15
10:50	DETROIT	
11:15		
1:30		9:15
3:15	CLEVELAND	1:10
7:00		2:15
11:15		4:15
1:30		3:40
5:00	CINCINNATI	
9.10		
12 M		
1:30		2:15
3:15	COLUMBUS	3.00
5:00		3:40
7:00		
9:10		
12 M		
8:15	WASHINGTON	9:15
5:20		1:10
7:00		2:15
12 M		2:45
		4:15

LOCAL POINTS.

1.30	C. H. & D. North	4:15
11.15		
1:20	C. H. & D. South	3.40
9:10		
12 M.		
10:50	D. & L. N. North.	
	D. & L. N., South.	2:15
3-15	Erie, East	3 00
12-45	Erie, West	
10-50	L. E. & W., East	1:10
9:10	L. E. & W., West	
5-00	O. S. South	
7:00	Penn, East	2:15
		9:15
1.20	Penn, West	2:55
9.10		

Ar. STAR ROUTE SERVICE. Dep.

11:00	West Minster and West Newton	3-00
10.00	Allentown, A. M.	10.30
12 M.	Gomer	2:15
2:00 P. M.	Yoder, Layton and South Warsaw	3:00
1:30		9:15
3:15	BUFFALO	1:10
11:15		2:15
7:00		3:00
		4:15
1:30	EASTERN STATES	1:10
3:15		2:15
7:00		9:15
11:15		3:00
		4:15
12:45	WESTERN STATES	2:45
1:30		
5.00		
9:10		
10:50		
1:30	NORTHERN STATES	4:15
10:50		
11:15		
12:45	SOUTHERN STATES	3:40
1:30		
5:00		
9:10		
12 M.		

Pittsb'gh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.	9 AM	15 PM	3 PM	39 AM	35 PM
Pittsb'gh lv	*7 00	*3 30	*1 35		
Alliance ar	9 49	6 55	4 35		
Canton "	10 19	7 27	5 24		
Massillon "	10 22	7 40	5 42		
Wooster "	11 02	10 29	6 34		
Mansfield "	12 10	11 30	7 53	6 36	
Crestline ar	12 40	11 59	8 25	6 55	
Crestline lv	12 45	12 05	PM	7 05	12 50
Robinson "				7 16	3 05
Bucyrus "	1 05	12 27		7 35	3 20
Nevada "				7 55	3 39
U Sandusky "	1 28	12 51		8 17	3 55
Kirby "				8 38	
Forest "	8			8 49	4 25
Dunkirk "				8 57	4 33
Washingt'n "				9 03	4 43
Ada "	8	1 36		9 14	4 55
Lafayette "				9 25	5 09
Lima "	2 34	1 59		9 40	5 24
Elida "				9 59	5 33
Delphos "	3 01	2 26		10 23	5 54
Middlepoint "				10 32	6 04
Van Wert "	3 22	2 46		10 46	6 33
Convoy "				11 00	6 41
Dixon "				11 11	6 48
Monroeville "				11 20	6 57
Maples "				11 32	7 05
Adams "				11 42	7 15
Ft. Wayne ar	4 10	3 40		11 55	PM
Warsaw "	5 25	4 52		1 25	
Plymouth "	6 12	5 34		2 10	
Valparaiso "	7 16	6 30		3 23	
Chicago ar	8 45	7 48		5 05	
	PM	AM		PM	

Eastward.	20 AM	8 PM	42 PM	74 AM	78 AM
Chicago lv	*7 30	*3 00	*11 30		*2 25
Valparaiso "	9 15	4 32	1 20		4 12
Plymouth "	10 37	5 48	2 55		5 13
Warsaw "	11 23	6 28	3 45		5 51
Ft. Wayne ar	12 45	7 45	5 20	8 30	7 00
Adams "	12 55			8 42	
Maples "	1 03			8 53	
Monroeville "	1 15	8 12	5 50	9 03	
Dixon "	1 23			9 11	
Convoy "	1 34		6 05	9 23	
Van Wert "	1 50	8 39	6 20	9 33	
Middlepoint "	2 10		6 34	9 52	
Delphos "	2 27	9 05	6 50	10 01	
Elida "	2 43			10 20	
Lima "	2 53	9 30	7 15	10 31	8 25
Lafayette "	3 15		7 36	10 50	
Ada "	3 25	10 00	7 54	11 03	
Washingt'n "	3 41			11 16	
Dunkirk "	3 50		8 11	11 22	
Forest "	4 01		8 24	11 35	
Kirby "	4 14		8 33	11 44	
U Sandusky "	4 26	10 45	8 50	12 00	
Nevada "	4 46		9 09	12 18	
Bucyrus "	5 05	11 19	9 23	12 35	
Robinson "	5 22		9 43	12 47	
Crestline lv	5 35	11 45	10 00	1 03	10 20
Crestline ar	5 45	11 55	10 05	PM	AM
Mansfield "	6 15	12 20	10 26		
Wooster "	7 05	1 50	12 00		
Massillon "	7 20	2 18	1 09		
Canton "	7 45	2 34	1 16		
Alliance "	8 31	3 10	2 00		
Pittsb'gh ar	10 15	5 50	5 30		
	AM	AM	PM		

Nos. 6 and 8. Nos. 6, 8 and 20 connect in Union Station, Pittsburgh, with through trains of the Pennsylvania Lines for Washington, Philadelphia and New York. Dark Faced type denotes Sleeping Car on or off for points west.

Nos. 6 and 8. Pullman Sleeping Cars are run on Nos. 6 and 15, Pullman Vestibule Dining and Sleeping Cars on Nos. 6 and 8. Dark Faced type denotes Sleeping Car on or off for points west.

Nos. 6 and 8. Dining Cars are run on these trains between Pittsburgh and Chicago. Meals for passengers not occupying sleepers will be served in Dining Cars.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Flag Stop. §Meals.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.

11-13-99-E PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

LOCAL TIME CARD.

P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.

EASTBOUND FROM LIMA.

No. 6 ..... 7 15 a m
" 10 ..... 10 51 a m
" 20 ..... 2 54 p m
" 8 ..... 9 30 p m
" 2 ..... 10 45 p m

WEST BOUND FROM LIMA.

No. 15 ..... 1 59 a m
" 5 Limited ..... 8 33 a m
" 39 ..... 9 40 a m
" 9 ..... 2 24 p m
" 35 ..... 5 24 p m

Trains No. 29, 36, 35, and 39 daily except Sunday.

C., H. & D. R. R.

NORTH.

12 arrives daily ..... 2 21 a m
12 leaves " ..... 2:35 a m
14 leaves except Sunday ..... 8:55 a m
2 arrives " " " ..... 8:10 a m
2 leaves " " " ..... 8:25 a m
6 arrives " ..... 11:52 a m
6 leaves " ..... 11:57 a m
4 arrives except Sunday ..... 1:05 p m
4 leaves " " " ..... 1:10 p m
10 arrives " " " ..... 9:00 p m
60, Sunday only, arrives ..... 7:40 a m
60, " " leaves ..... 7:45 a m
68 Sunday only arrives ..... 9:55 p m

SOUTH.

no. 7 arrives daily ..... 2:05 a m
7 leaves " ..... 2:10 a m
11 " except Sunday ..... 8:45 a m
1 arrives " " " ..... 9:20 a m
1 leaves " " " ..... 9:35 a m
5 arrives " ..... 12:05 p m
5 leaves " ..... 12:41 p m
3 arrives " ..... 4:05 p m
3 leaves " ..... 4:10 p m
9 " " ..... 5:45 p m
15 arrives except Sunday ..... 7:50 p m
65 Sunday only, leaves ..... 7:50 a m

C. & E. R. R.

No. 5—Going East ..... 8:24 p. m
" 3— " " ..... 9:32 p. m
" 19— " " ..... 8:41 a. m
Local " " ..... 7:00 a. m
No. 1—Going West ..... 9:10 a. m
" 6— " " ..... 1:12 a. m
" 8— " " ..... 11:25 a. m
" 18— " " ..... 4:50 p. m
Local ..... 7:00 a. m

ERIE RAILROAD.

Time Card in Effect Dec. 11, 1899.

From Lima, Ohio.

TRAINS WEST. Depart

No. 5, Vestibule Limited, daily, for Chicago and the West ..... 1 23 a m
No. 3, Pacific Express, daily, for Chicago and the West ..... 1 12 a m
No. 1, Express, daily, except Sunday for Chicago and the West ..... 9 10 a m
No. 21, Local Freight, daily except Sunday ..... 7 00 a m
No. 13, Wells-Fargo Limited Express daily, except Monday ..... 4 50 p m

TRAINS EAST.

No. 8, Vestibule Limited, daily, for New York and Boston ..... 9 02 p m
No. 2, Express, daily except Sunday 8 21 p m
No. 12, Express, daily for New York 3 41 a m
No. 22, Local Freight, daily, except Sunday ..... 7 00 a m

Train 13 will not run days following legal holidays.

Through Coaches and sleeping cars to New York and Boston.

FRANK C. McCOY, Agent.
W. S. MORRISON, Trav. Pass. Agt.
Huntington.

To Clean Out Carved Furniture.

For cleaning carved furniture use a soft, thick paint brush, which will get into all the interstices of the pattern. When these are clogged take another brush, wet with kerosene oil, to clean them out. After using the oil, rub the wood dry with a soft cloth. Feather brushes are of no avail on carved woods.

A Story of Twins.

Lloyd Lowndes and Richard Lowndes, sons of Governor Lowndes of Maryland, are twins and look very much alike. According to a story going the rounds, Richard was traveling through Ohio a year ago, when a man came through the cars and slapped him on the back. "Hello, Lloyd," he said, "stop over and spend the night with me at Chillicothe." Richard said he wasn't Lloyd, but the man wouldn't believe him, so he stopped over. Among the people he met was Miss May Quinn. She liked him and he liked her, but Richard had been married for several years. So he told his brother Lloyd about her, and in process of time Lloyd went to see her, fell in love, proposed, and was married last week. When he told his fiancee that he was not the Lloyd she first met, but that the first Lloyd was a false. Lloyd and really Richard, he had a hard time convincing her he was speaking the truth.

FATAL delays are caused by experimenting with cough and cold cures. FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR will prevent a cold from resulting in PNEUMONIA. H. F. Vortkamp, cor. Main and North streets.

Out for Business.

From the Chicago News: Mack O'Rell—Old chap, I always considered myself a pretty masher, but the other day I met my match. Luke Warme—How was that? Mack O'Rell—Why, I noticed a beautiful young woman gazing in a shop window. I went up and coughed slightly to attract her attention. Guess what happened? Luke Warme—Can't imagine. Mack O'Rell—Why, she tried to sell me some cough drops.

W. L. Yancy, Paducah, Ky., writes: "I had a severe case of kidney disease and three of the best physicians in southern Kentucky treated me without success. I was induced to try FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE. The first bottle gave immadiate relief and three bottles cured me permanently. I gladly recommend this wonderful remedy." H. F. Vortkamp, cor. Main and North streets.

Question Finally Admitted.

A story is told of the late Chief Justice Cockburn. He was once counsel for the plaintiff in a certain case, and a Mr. B. was for the defendant. Cockburn called a witness, and proceeded to examine him. "I understand," he said, "that you called on the plaintiff, Mr. Jones. Is that so?" "Yes," replied the man. "What did he say?" demanded Cockburn. Mr. B. promptly rose and objected. The conversation could not be admitted as evidence. But Cockburn persisted, and Mr. B. appealed to the judges, who thereupon retired to consider the point. They were absent for nearly half an hour. When they returned they announced that Mr. Cockburn might put his question. "Well, what did he say?" asked counsel. "Please, sir, he wasn't at home," replied the witness, without moving a muscle.—Irish Independent.

To Stop A Cold.

After exposure or when you feel a cold coming on, take a dose of FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR. It never fails to stop a cold if taken in time. Take nothing else. H. F. Vortkamp, cor. Main and North streets.

Munificence of a Miser.

They were telling a story in Wall street last week about a speculator who is notoriously parsimonious, even miserly, with his money. He had a religious upbringing in his youth, however, and though he has departed pretty far from the precepts he learned at his mother's knee, yet he has spasms of conscience once in a while. One of these occurred recently, and while the conscience-stricken broker was under the spell a consumptive looking beggar asked him for a nickel to get something to eat. Instead of ignoring the mendicant, as usual, the broker stopped and interrogated him. Evidently convinced that the man was genuinely in need of food, the broker told him to wait a minute. Then, turning into a near-by saloon, the broker bought a drink and swallowed it. Taking a handful of crackers from the free lunch counter he walked out and gave them to the beggar.

"I have always used FOLEY' HONEY AND TAR cough medicine, and think it the best in the world," says Chas. Bender, a newsdealer of Erie, Pa. H. F. Vortkamp, cor. Main and North streets.

Lake Superior and the Rainfall.

Lake Superior appears to exercise a greater effect upon the annual amount of precipitation of rain and snow near its shores than any other of the great lakes. The average precipitation in a year is about eight inches greater on the southern than on the northern side of Lake Superior. Lakes Erie and Ontario also show more precipitation on their southern than on their northern shores, but the difference is only three inches annually. In the case of Lakes Huron and Michigan, it is the eastern shores as compared with the western which get the largest precipitation, but the difference is not great.

Melville the druggist will guarantee every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and will refund the money to any one who is not satisfied after using two-thirds of the contents. This is the best remedy in the world for la-grippe, coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough and is pleasant and safe to take. It prevents any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia. For sale by all druggists.

THE CHERRY TREE.

How He Helped George Washington Cut It Down.

Uncle George Washington, an old negro who says he is 147 years old, is an inmate of the poorhouse in Ware county, Ga. He says he was born in Virginia and has lived in Georgia over a hundred years. Uncle George's youngest daughter, he says, lives near Columbus, Ga., and is about 80 years old, while his oldest son died a few years ago at the age of 110 years. He says he rafted timber down the Ocmugee river in Georgia for eighty years, and for twenty-five years he has been a pensioner of Ware county. Uncle George says he and George Washington were boys together in the same neighborhood. They lived on adjoining farms. When George cut the cherry tree with his little hatchet, Uncle George was an eye-witness. And here is Uncle George's story of the cherry tree incident: "When ole Massa Washin'ton seed de cherry tree wuz done cut froo de bark, he calls up young massa an' sez he: 'Gawge, did you cut de cherry tree?' Den young massa des up an' sez: 'Pa, I wuz a tryin' uf my new leetle hatchet, an' did'n mean ter cut de tree. I's sorry you is tore up erbout hit.' Den old massa, he up an' say, sez he: 'Gawge, I want dat cherry tree cut down an' chopped inter stove wood, an' min' you mus' be quick erbout hit.' Massa Gawge an' me fell ter work an' cut de tree down an' chopped hit inter wood. Dat wuz de way hit wuz, sez I, indeed."

Weak eyes are made strong, dim vision is made clear, styles are removed and granulated lids or sore eyes of any kind may be speedily and effectually cured by the use of Sutherland's Eagle Eye Salve. It's put up in tubes and sold on a guarantee by all dealers. T. N. Cunningham, 136 N. Main St.

Left-Handed Parties.

A hostess often finds difficulty in entertaining her young friends. Here is a novel way to spend an evening which will afford amusement to old and young. In sending out invitations request each guest to come with his right hand securely bound up. Let no one be excepted. When the hostess greets them she extends her left hand and begs them to write their names in a blankbook on her desk. The page will soon have the appearance of a 3-year-old's first attempt to write. Some soloist may play her own left-handed accompaniments, and an elocutionist recite, making all her gestures with the left hand. The menu must include something that will demand the use of a spoon to add to the awkwardness of the left-handed community.—New York World.

Frequent Coughing

inflames the lungs. FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR stops the coughing and heals the lungs. The ordinary cough medicine which are simply expectorants, will not do this, as they keep the lungs irritated in throwing off the phlegm. H. F. Vortkamp, cor. Main and North streets.

Producers of New Books.

According to recent writer, Great Britain produces fewer than a third of the number of new books published by Germany, not more than half of the new books produced by France, and considerably under the total produced by Italy. The numbers given are: Germany, 24,000 new books per year; France, 13,000; Italy, 9,500; Great Britain, 7,300; United States, 5,300; Netherlands, 2,500. If, however, Great Britain is thus low in the general production of new books, she leads in the production of novels, heading the list with 2,438. Germany leads in educational works, with 5,442; arts and sciences, with 2,936; belles lettres, with 2,453, and travel, with 1,139; while Italy leads in political economy, with 2,994, and France in history, with 1,164.

What We Eat

Is intended to nourish and sustain us, but it must be digested and assimilated before it can do this. In other words, the nourishment contained in food must be separated by the digestive organs from the waste materials and must be carried by the blood to all parts of the body. We believe the reason for the great benefit which so many many people derive from Hood's Sarsaparilla lies in the fact that this medicine gives good digestion and makes pure, rich blood. It restores the functions of those organs which convert food into nourishment that gives strength to nerves and muscles. It also cures dyspepsia, scrofula, salt rheum, boils, sores, pimples, and eruptions, catarrh, rheumatism and all diseases that have their origin in impure blood.

SHAKESPEARE AND PSALMS.

Cipher Like That Used by Bacon's Adherents Would Prove It.

Though the Bacon cipher may have proved that Shakespeare did not write the plays credited to him for three centuries, another cipher proves just as conclusively that Shakespeare wrote the Psalms. Of course, this is a joke, but there is as much evidence to support the other theory. In Shakespeare's name lies the key to this wonderful cryptogram. As Mr. Donnelly says, the spelling "Shakespeare" was the poet's nom de plume, while "Shakespere" was his name—an evident change from "Shakspear." In each of the two spellings last given are 10 letters—four vowels and six consonants. Combine these two figures and we have the number 46—the key to the mystery. Turning to the 46th Psalm in the Revised Version, it is found that the Psalm is divided into three portions, each one ending with "selah." Remember the number—46. Counting 46 words from the beginning of the psalm one reaches the word "shake," in the first portion. Then, going to the last portion and counting 46 words from the end of the psalm one reaches the word "spear." There is 'Shakespear" as plainly as letters can make it. Now, turn to the middle portion of the psalm and apply the rule of averages. To get this average one goes to the middle verse, which is the sixth, as it has five verses on each side of it. Observe the significant six, the last figure of our key number. Now six in Roman letters is "VI," and so one looks for a word in the verse that has the letters vb and i in it. There is only one—"Voice." What can be plainer than that it is Shakespear's voice speaking to us from the Psalms?—New York Herald.

Stood Death Off.

E. R. Munday, a lawyer of Henrietta, Tex., once fooled a grave-digger. He says: "My brother was very low with malarial fever and jaundice. I persuaded him to try Electric Bitters, and he was soon much better, but continued their use until he was wholly cured. I am sure Electric Bitters saved his life." This remedy expels malaria, kills disease germs and purifies the blood; aids digestion, regulates liver, kidneys and bowels, cures constipation, dyspepsia, nervous diseases, kidney troubles, female complaints; gives perfect health. Only 50c at H. F. Vortkamp's drug store, corner Main and North streets.

HOW THEY RAISE GEORGIA MEN

All This Poor Widow Had to Raise Them on Was Prayer and Hickory.

Gen. Wheeler was being entertained by a party of northern men at dinner, when one of the gentlemen said, laughingly: "How is it, general, that the sleepy farms of the south produce such whirlwind fighters in such small packages?" "Well, gentlemen," said the little general, puffing a large man's cigar, "I believe I'll have to give you the answer of an old 'cracker' woman once gave me when I asked her a similar question. Not many years ago I had occasion to make a saddle journey through the pine barrens of Georgia, where most everybody is a 'cracker' and mighty shiftless. One day, however, I rode into a little community that showed such signs of thrift as to be quite out of keeping with the general character of the barrens. I do assure you, gentlemen. I rode up to a cabin where a gaunt old woman stood in the doorway, and asked her who owned the little farms that were so well kept. 'That farm on the left belongs to my son Jaber,' said she, 'and the next one to my boy Zalem, and the next to my lad Jason, and the next is my boy Photiphar's place, and——' 'Hold on, sister,' said I. 'How did you manage to raise such a fine lot of boys way off here in the woods?' 'Wal, stranger,' she answered, 'I am a widdy woman, and all I had to raise 'em on was prayer and hickory, and I raised 'em powerful frequent.'"—Current Literature.

Working Night and Day.

The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. These pills change weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain-fag into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c per box. Sold by H. F. Vortkamp, corner Main and north streets.

The Exiled Ranavalona.

One contented exile has been found in the queen of Madagascar, who certainly seems quite contented with her lot. According to the London Globe, during the course of a banquet offered at Rambouillet to M. Laferriere, governor-general of Algeria, M. Loubet asked after her majesty and inquired how she supported her exile. M. Laferriere was able to reassure the president of the republic on that account. The queen, in fact, has manifested several times to the governor-general her great satisfaction for the care and attention bestowed on her in her villa of Mustapha, which she has found to be more comfortable than her palace of Antananarivo. She reckons on coming to Paris next year to see the exhibition.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and, therefore, requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. G. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonfull. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The Hat Didn't Come Back.

"George, George, mind; your hat will be blown off if you lean so far out of the window!" exclaimed a fond father to his little son, who was traveling with him in a railway carriage. Quickly snatching the hat from the head of the refractory youngster, papa hid it behind his back. "There, now, the hat has gone!" he cried, pretending to be angry. And George immediately set up a howl. After a time the father remarked: "Come, be quiet; if I whistle your hat will come back again." Then he whistled and replaced the hat on the boy's head. "There, it's back again, you see." Afterward, while papa was talking to mamma, a small, shrill voice was heard saying: "Papa, papa, I've thrown my hat out of the window! Whistle again, will you?"

"I think I would go crazy with pain were it not for Chamberlain's Pain Balm," writes Mr. W. H. Stapleton, Herminie, Pa. "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for several years and have tried remedies without number, but Pain Balm is the best medicine I have got hold of." One application relieves the pain. For sale by all druggists.

Diplomacy of an Editor.

Editors of newspapers are often in jeopardy of their lives, and only by coolness and discretion do they escape from the harm which might otherwise come to them from cranks. The editor of a certain newspaper in a New Jersey town was approached by a well-known general whose death had been published in the paper several days before. "I want that statement taken back, sir," cried the general, "or I'll have your life." The editor looked frightened, but, retaining his presence of mind, answered: "I am very sorry, my dear sir, but we do not take back anything we have published, nor can we contradict mistakes, but," with a broad smile, "tomorrow we'll publish your name in the column of 'births.'" The humor of the remark struck the general, and his anger was appeased.—Philadelphia Call.

A Frightful Blunder

Will often cause a horrible Burn, Scald, Cut or Bruise. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Corns, all Skin Eruptions. Best Pile cure on earth. Only 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by H. F. Vortkamp, druggist, corner Main and North streets.

Africans and the Locomotive.

The children of the desert were filled with awe when first the silence of the primeval solitude was broken by the puffing of the steam engine. Down at the other end of the Cape to Cairo line the simple Matabeles, when first confronted by a locomotive, were certain that the strange machine was worked by an indefinite number of oxen, which they assumed were shut up inside. Hence, when the engine stopped they gathered, in curious crowds waiting to see the door open and the oxen come out, nor could they for many days be persuaded that the power of the locomotive could come from other than the strength of the ox. The Arabs of the Soudan, more imaginative than the Matabeles, saw in the fire horses of the railway one of the Djinns of the Arabian Nights, harnessed by the magic of the infidel to the long train of cars. The steam engine was to them a living, sentient being. Of which belief there is curious evidence in the fact that on one occasion a shiek made an impassioned remonstrance against the cruelty of making so small an engine draw so huge a train.—Windsor Magazine.

How to Get Rich.

There is only one way and that is to always spend less than you earn. This often seems difficult but proper economy will accomplish it. Russel Sage when first starting in life received a salary of $50.00 per month and saved $40. In Europe people live much cheaper than we do, not that the cost is less but they live more cheaply. Meat being expensive and of little food value is but little eaten. Coffee and tea likewise contain little nourishment and are less used than Cocoa and Chocolate which contain much fat and supply the place of meat, tea and coffee. A cup of Chocolate is almost a meal in itself. Buy the best Cleveland Cocoa or Rose Sweet Chocolate.

ENGLISH CRANKS.

The Eccentricities of Genius Sometimes Prove Ridiculous.

When I lived at Newport, R. I., from 1864 to 1878, says Col. T. W. Higginson, in the October Atlantic, there was a constant procession of foreign visitors, varying in interest, and often quite wanting in it. I remember one eminent literary man who, in spite of all cautions to the contrary, appeared at a rather fashionable day reception in what would now be called a golf suit, of the loudest possible plaid, like that of the Scotch cousin in "Punch," who comes down thus dressed for church to the terror of his genteel cousins. In this case the visitor also wore a spy-glass of great size, hung round his neck, all through the entertainment. Another highly connected Englishman, attending an evening reception given expressly for him, came into the parlor with his hat and umbrella in his hand, declining to be parted from them during the whole evening; which suggested to a clever Newport lady the story of the showman who exhibited a picture of Daniel in the lions' den, and pointed out that Daniel was to be distinguished from the lions by having a blue cotton umbrella under his arm. In this case, the lady remarked that the conditions were reversed, since it was the lion that carried the umbrella.

An Editor's Life Saved by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

During the early part of October, 1896, I contracted a bad cold which settled on my lungs and was neglected until I feared that consumption had appeared in an incipient state. I was constantly coughing and trying to expel something which I could not. I became alarmed and after giving the local doctor a trial bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the result was immediate improvement, and after I had used three bottles my lungs were restored to their healthy state.—B. S. Edwards, Publisher of The Review, Wyant, Ill. For sale by all druggists.

Loneliest People on Earth.

Perhaps the most isolated tribe of people in the world is the Tshuktshi, a people occupying the northern portion of the peninsula of Kamschatka and the country northward toward Bering straits. These people are practically independent of Russia. They have practically no communication with the outside world, and have been visited only two or three times—the last time by Major de Windt on his journey through Siberia. The inhabitants of the New Siberian islands are also practically alone on earth, for they can communicate with the mainland, and therefore with the rest of the world, only once a year, and a succession of bad seasons might isolate them for years. The pygmies of the great central African forests, if they can be called a tribe, have also been a people apart. For ages their existence was little more than legendary, and only two expeditions commanded by white men have ever penetrated into their abode.—Stray Stories.

Some Men Are So Mean.

Mrs Walker (to her husband, who is nearly asleep)—O, Norman, is the lamp out in the dining room? Norman—Don't know, but I'll take chances on it. It went out before I came to bed, and I haven't heard it come in.—New York World.

Frost Bites and Chilblains

quickly cured by BANNER SALVE, the most healing remedy in the world. H. F. Vortkamp, cor. Main and North sreets.

Wood Protecting Steel.

The steel of overhead bridges is best protected, according to the latest scientific explanation, by a wood ceiling, as paint does not prevent the locomotive gases from seriously affecting the metal in a few years.

New and Valuable

Medical agents are combined in Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. It advances a new theory in the treatment of coughs, colds, lung and bronchial troubles. It gives immediate relief to consumptives. T. N. Cunningham, 136 N. Main St.

WANTED

To Quit Work Monday.

But Could Get No One to Shoot the Beaverdam Well.

Ernest Guild Finally Concluded to Make One More Shot and the Trip Cost Him His Life.

A strange coincidence in the tragic death of Ernest Guild, the oil well shooter who met a frightful death Monday afternoon by being blown to atoms when the Findlay Glycerine Co's. magazine on the Jabob Boose farm [illegible] up, is related proprietor J. W. R. Attleberger, of the Harrod House, where Guild always stopped when in the city. Mr. Attleberger and Guild had been warm friends for about two years and while they were in conversation together on the Sunday evening just preceding the day of the tragedy, Guild was speaking of his intention to quit well-shooting in the near future and return to his home at Portland, Ind. Mr. Attleberger urged him to resign immediately and take no further chances of being blown up by the dangerous explosive. He considered the advice seriously and finally promised that he would make the shot at Beaverdam the next day and would then resign. Mr. Attleberger told him that if he had decided to quit he should not make another shot as he was just as liable to be killed in one day as in six months.

Guild was impressed by Mr. Attleberger's earnestness and declared that if he could get a man to make the shot at Beaverdam for him he would not make another trip. He found another shooter, but the man would not consent to take the Beaverdam trip and Guild started away early Monday morning intending it to be his last trip with a nitro-glycerine wagon. And sure enough it was for it terminated in his death. He was in the act of performing the very last duty that was fraught with danger, when the awful accident that hurled him into eternity occurred.

GUY CLAFLIN,

A Soldier from This City, Reported to be Blind.

Was Stricked With Measles at Manila and the Disease Destroyed His Eye sight.

Information has been received in this city from the Philippines announcing that Guy Claflin, a young soldier from this city, had lost his eyesight while confined in a hospital at Manila, the disability resulting from an attack of measles.

Young Claflin was formerly a Delphos boy, but for some time prior to enlisting in the army he made his home with the family of John Linderman, on Second street, being a nephew of Mrs. Linderman. He, together with his cousins, Will and Ed. Linderman, enlisted last spring for service in the Philippines, and was assigned to one of the infantry regiments.

TWO DEFENDANTS

Were Arraigned Before Mayor Prophet Today.

The only defendants in mayor's court today were Ralph Pelligrina, a south side saloon keeper and a young man giving his name as Bert Crosson. They are alleged to have engaged in a fight at Pelligrini's place and were charged with disorderly conduct. They pleaded not guilty and will be tried tomorrow.

EVENTS

In the Relms of Society.

Zenda Sench Club Entertained Tuesday Evening.

Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Laney Entertained the Arbutus and Lotus Clubs Last Evening.

Last evening Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Laney, of west Market street, opened their beautiful home to the members of the Arbutus and Lotus clubs, who entertained their husbands and the members of "The Woman's Club." In the receiving line were the hostess, Mrs. J. J. Ewing, president of the Arbutus club, and Mrs. F. M. Bell, president of the Lotus club. This handsome home is one which adapts itself very kindly to social occasions, the rooms connecting conveniently, and last evening they were artistically decorated with loose clusters of fragrant roses and carnations with an intermingling of ferns and smilax, tall, white candles in gold candelabras helping to brighten the rooms. The only guests from out of town were Miss Grace Wiley, of Piqua, and Miss Burus, of Coshocton. All were given convenient seats and then had the pleasure of listening to Mrs. Jonathan K. Brice, who gave one hour to the following readings:

The First Chapter from Dombey & Sons. ..... Dickens
{ a. "Ye Mistake of Sir Bevis," H. C. Bunner
{ b. God Save the Czar ..... T. B. Aldrich
{ c. Idyl of the Period ..... Geo. Baker
Ode to the Passions ..... Collins
Balcony Scene from Cyrano de Bergerac
Old English Ballad—"Paris to Helen" .... Annonymous
How to Ask and to Have ..... Samuel Lover

The members of the St. Cecilia's choir of St. Rose church executed a surprise party on their organist Miss Mae O'Connor, at her pleasant home at Elizabeth and McKibben streets, Monday evening. The evening was joyously spent by all present. Beautiful musical selections were rendered, and the time passed in sociability and merriment, followed by a dainty luncheon. As the guests departed for their homes, they all said good bye and showered their good wishes upon their charming hostess, who left today for Cincinnati to take a course in music under Prof. N. J. Elsenheimer. Miss O'Connor has developed great musical talent and her many friends wish her great progress under her new instructor.

Yesterday afternoon, notwithstanding gloomy skies a cheery party of forty-five ladies gathered at the home of Mrs. F. M. Holmes to attend the west Market street Presbyterian Church Missionary Tea. The Indians of the west was the topic of the day, interesting articles being read by Mrs. Kincade, Mrs. W. L. Porter and Mrs. Irving Street. Piano numbers were given by Mrs. W. L. Mackenzie and violin numbers by Holmes Mackenzie and Harley Holmes. Coffee and doughnuts served to make all chat socially after the program.

Mrs. Fry of south Main street entertained the A. F. Club yesterday afternoon, all forgetting the inclement weather, after they were seated at card tables and progressive euchre started at the close of the game, a dainty tea and social hour were engaged. The guests of the day were Mesdames S. B. Floeter, J. H. Upp, George Albrecht, Thos. Morrison, Robert McDonell, J. Giffen, Asa Catt and Misses Francis Metzgar; Miss Mabel Thrift, Miss Blanchard, of Kansas City and Miss Burns, of Coshocton.

The Catholic Womans National League, of Chicago, gave their annual Charity Ball, Tuesday evening at the Auditorium, which was the most successful ever given. The gross receipts were over $15,000, and the net profits will reach $13,000. Among the occupants of boxes at the ball was Mrs. J. C. Riley, of west Market street, who occupied box No. 10 with a party of friends from New York and Chicago.

After this intellectual feast a delicious supper was served by the following ladies and young people: Mesdames Ralph Bates, I. S. Motter, W. A. Campbell, Hugh Cameron, F. M. Bell, R. J. Thomson, H. C. Moulton and J. J. Ewing and Misses Lenore Detwiler, and Minnie Herold, Messrs. Leon Laney and Dick Taylor.

The Round Table had a very profitable meeting at the home of Miss Jessie Huber on Monday afternoon, and today are holding a business meeting at the home of Mrs. Willard Price.

The Zenda Sench club was enter-

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

CULLED

From Today's Roundup

And Concentrated for the Evening's Review.

Brief Notes of Limaites Abroad, Visitors Who Are Here, and of the Day's Happenings.

Mrs. John M. Sutton, of Park avenue, is the guest of her parents in Ft. Wayne.

Miss Cora Mathias, of Tiffin, is the guest of Miss Delia Remackel of east Market street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Ridenour have moved into their handsome new residence on west Market street.

Kyle Trever, who is connected with the Bradstreets Mercantile Co, in Toledo, spent Sunday with his parents.

Jno. S. O'Connor and daughter Miss Mae O'Connor, left today noon for Cincinnati, where Miss O'Connor goes to study music under Prof. N. J. Elsenheimer.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Reeves desire to thank their kind neighbors and friends for their assistance during the illness and after the death of their little son, James W. Reeves.

Miss Canfield and Miss Karst, of Findlay, who came down last night to attend the K. of C. social, were the guests of Miss Agnes Treaster, of west Wayne street.

Mrs. C. A. Stevenson, of the south side, left today for Florence, Colorado, to join her husband, who is employed by the Florence and Cripple Creek railroad at that place.

Will W. Dutton, Mr. and Mrs. Louis N. Thompson, of Detroit, and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Dunham, of Mendon, have returned to their respective homes after the burial of their mother, in beautiful Woodlawn cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Boutell and son Earl of south Pine street, and Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Ladden, of St. Johns avenue, were in Sidney this week, being called there by the death and burial of Mrs. Samuel Chism.

SPECIAL TAX

Recent Rulings Received by Revenue Collectors.

A number of important rulings in the revenue service made in Washington, Jan. 26 and 27, have been issued.

Receipts for insurance premiums, gas, water and telephone bills and the like, when paid by banks and charged to depositor's accounts, must have a two cent stamp affixed thereto as orders for the payment of money.

Special tax is not required to be paid for a poultry show to which an admission price is charged simply to pay the expenses, and not for pecuniary benefit of the association giving the show, or for any of its members.

Rulings were also made regarding special tax on cider and charter party. Charter party, where more than one vessel is chartered under one charter party, tax accrues on the basis of the net registered tonnage of each vessel. A beverage made of the juice of apples, even though by fermentation, it developes "an alcoholic strength of 7 or 8 per cent" or more, does not on this account become a liquor from the sale of which the internal revenue laws require a special tax to be paid.

INTEREST

Abounds at Coe's Trial.

Lima Witnesses Add Weight to the Defense of Insanity.

State Introduces Witnesses to Prove That Husband and Wife Quarreled Before the Murder.

The most important trial of the season at Springfield is that of Frank Coe, formerly of this city, who is charged with the murder of his wife. It began Tuesday in the common pleas court and a large crowd of spectators has been in attendance from the beginning. The Springfield papers are devoting unlimited space to the examination, giving the testimony in detail and overlooking none of the dramatic incidents.

The Sun says that Coe was led into court wearing a neat suit of black clothes, which brought into full relief the pallor due to his long confinement. When the trial began he sat calmey beside his lawyer, M. T. Burnham, and at the table with them sat the prisoner's brother, George Coe. There was little trouble in selecting a jury, neither side offering serious objections.

The state opened the trial shortly after 10 o'clock and Miss Maggie Glease, who had rooms adjoining those occupied by Coe and his wife, was the first witness called. She testified that there was only a board partition between their rooms and that on the morning of the tragedy she heard Coe swear and then the shots followed.

D. M. Hurless found the bodies on the kitchen floor. Coe would not tell him how the shooting occurred. Said he worked with Coe at the Ohio Southern shops and he appeared to be a quiet and peaceable man. He seemed to love his wife and witness, had seen him often doing work about the house.

Patrolman Owen Lawless testified as to the general appearance of the room after the shooting occurred. He talked with Coe, who acknowledged that he had quarreled with his wife, and said that there would have been no trouble had it not been for outside parties. Coe said: "I guess I won't tell that" Richard Smith corroborated the statements of officer Lawless.

Mrs. Frank Hill had rooms in the house. She found the bodies on the floor when she entered the room and reached Mrs. Coe just as she died. Witness asked Coe why he did it, and he answered: "I had to do it." Witness gave a detailed account of the family and said she had no knowledge of the husband and wife ever quarreling.

Joe Merkle, who found the notes which were so unfathomable, testified next, saying he found the letters written by Coe. Merkle said Coe said to him: "O, my God, what did I do?" He said it was too late to talk as the thing was over.

Charles Warren, of the Gazette was the next called. Mr. Warren stated that he interviewed Frank Coe at the hospital the day after the tragedy, and that he, Coe, acknowledged to having quarreled with his wife before the shooting, which he said he had to do.

Dr. Harry Miller, hospital physician, was placed on the stand. Dr. Miller stated that the ball which entered Coe's breast would have produced death, but it glanced. Nothing aside from this of much importance was brought out.

Pat Gleary testified that he found the pistol with which Coe did the shooting under a footstool. He said Coe told him he had to do it.

It was 4:30 o'clock when this witness was examined, and the state then rested the examination. The defense called for Dr. G. K. Taylor, of Cincinnati, who took the stand. Witness said he was called to attend Coe in 1897, when he lived in Cincinnati. Said he was nervous and could not sleep; imagined he was hated by everybody. Witness said Coe does not now look so depressed. He said he thought Coe could determine right from wrong.

Henry Friche, of Cincinnati, stated that Coe was an engineer, at one time working for the Commercial-Tribune, and that he was an Odd Fellow. Said he knew Coe's wife before she was married. Said Coe always imagined that the Odd Fellows and everyone else was against him. He said: "I am greatly interested in Coe, and have been here to Springfield twice to see him since the tragedy."

Joseph Smeche was then asked to take the stand, and doing so, told of Coe working as an electrician, and that Coe at one time said his mother-in-law was haunting him. Coe said: "I'd commit suicide but for losing the insurance."

An important witness was then called in the person of Wm. McClure, of Lima. Mr. McClure said he had known the defendant, Frank Coe, since 1897 and that he thought several times he acted in a queer manner. He said at one time Coe disappeared with his brother's wheel, and was found in a haymow with a large pistol. Another time he was found carrying a razor. McClure said he took the razor. He said Coe was afterward sent to the asylum at Toledo, and that he had seen him look worse than now.

In the cross-examination the prosecution brought out the fact that Coe worked regularly during 1899. McClure said when cross-questioned that he thought Coe knew right from wrong unless he was in one of his "spells," as McClure termed his despondent mood.

It will probably take two days more to examine the witnesses.

A CARD OF THANKS.

I hereby acknowledge the receipt of two thousand ($2.000) dollars from Lima Tent 142 Knights of the Maccabees, being the amount of insurance carried by my husband Ed. L. Daugherty in that order. Payment being made within fourteen days after proofs of death having been made. MRS. MARY DAUGHERTY.

PUMPERS

Employed by the Ohio Oil Co. Threaten to Strike.

Their Salaries Were Raised Last Fall But They Refuse to Work on the Sabbath Days.

OIL MARKET.

Tiona	$1.80
Scio	1.68
Pennsylvania	1.55
Barnesville	1.50
Corning	1.51
New Castle	1.43
North Lima	1.25
South Lima	1.19
Indiana	1.19

A dispatch from Findlay says;

A general strike within twenty-four hours of all pumpers employed by the Ohio Oil company, a branch of the Standard Oil company, is threatened. Last fall wages were raised from $55 to $60 per month. An order was issued Saturday last for the men to work Sunday. Many refused and were discharged Monday when they started to work. The strong Oil Well Workers' union has taken their case up and unless concessions are made by the company will call a strike affecting all northwestern Ohio and Indiana. If a strike is ordered it is probable drillers and tool dressers will also go out, thus completely tying up the gigantic industry. So far the Ohio company has refused to arbitrate.

J. V. Dimond & Co., shot their No. 3 Robt. Watt, yesterday. The well made a good flow, and will do 75 or 100 barrels per day at the start. The same company finished the casing on their No. 2 on the same lease yesterday.

TONIGHT

There Will be Special Music at Wayne Street Church.

A good audience at the west Wayne street Church of Christ last night although it was stormy. Another confessed the Christ. The people will assemble tonight to hear the sermon, "Where Will You Spend Eternity." Special music tonight on that subject. Come and bring your friends.

A Bargain Matinee.

Kelly and Mason, who represent the farcical hit, "Maloney's Wedding" at the opera house on Saturday, Feb. 10, will give a bargain matinee Saturday afternoon, on which occasion the prices will be placed at 10 and 25 cents. This company, besides the favorite comedians Kelly and Mason, has a host of farce comedy celebrity on its roster, including Blanche Boyer, Richard Garnella, Lea Peasley, E. M. Kimbell and others, making one of the strongest musical farce comedy companies on the road.